THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HEROIC CONSULS.

The Consuls of Great Britain and the United States Interpose their Flags and Persons to Save a Refugee.

From the London Herald.

The following interesting and exciting narrative, of which we published a short telegraphic account a few days ago, is extracted from the Jamaica *Guardian* of August 7, to which it was furnished by a correspondent who recently escaped from Santiago de Cuba, where he was persecuted by the Spanish volunteers in consequence of being suspected as "a Cuban sympathizer."

Mr. Ramsden, the consul, being well known and greatly respected in Kingston, the subject has been one of general conversation, while his heroic conduct has called forth expressions of universal admiration. The paragraph runs thus:

"A poor unfortunate seaman had been apprehended on a charge of being implicated in a filibustering expedition, and he was thrust into prison and afterwards condemned to be shot, on evidence as improbable as any one could conceive. He was an American, the son of English parents, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts on the part of the English and American consuls, the Spanish authorities seemed determined to sacrifice this poor man's life. On the morning appointed for his execution he was marched out to the usual place, amidst a great show of bloody solemnity. He was immediately followed by Mr. Ramsden, British vice-consul, and the American vice-consul, to make a still further protest in the prisoner's favor.

"Mr. Ramsden read the document, protesting, in the name of England and America, declaring that the prisoner was altogether innocent of the charge which had been laid against him, demanding his immediate release, and declaring, if the unfortunate man's life was taken, those who took it would be guilty of murder, and would be alike answerable to the Governments of England and the United States of America. During the reading of this document, which was done with calmness and determination, the prisoner fainted from excitement, and there were strong signs of impatience on the part of the Spanish troops, who manifested a thorough determination to force the authorities to take this man's life in spite of all remonstrance.

"A consultation followed, and Mr. Ramsden and the American Consul were eventually informed that their remonstrance came too late; the prisoner had already been sentenced to death for having taken up arms against Spain, and that the sentence must be carried into effect. With this the order was given to the firing party to 'present.' It was the work of an instant, and Mr. Consul Ramsden and the American Consul, rushing with the flags of their respective nations before the levelled rifles of the Spanish troops, and in front of the unfortunate man, shouted 'Hold!' And throwing the English flag around himself and the prisoner, and addressing the officer in charge of the firing party, said, 'Gentlemen, as a consul of her Britannic Majesty I cannot stand silently by and see this foul murder of an innocent man. It is my duty to protect his life, and if you take his you must take it through these!'—placing himself immediately in front of the condemned seaman, his eyes sparkling, while his manly form heaved with the indignation his speech had so heroically expressed. The American Consul, wrapped in the 'Stars and Stripes' of the Union, stood abreast, and for some moments the Spaniards stood aghast, the conduct of these two Consuls being more than they could comprehend. The emotion of the prisoner was extreme; he was supported right and left by the Consuls, and the poor fellow shed a profusion of tears from weariness and excitement. A consultation was again held, and the prisoner marched back to jail under an escort of troops, the Consuls supporting the unhappy man all the way along. The furore was beyond description. After dark the prisoner was reprieved, and finally shipped off the country through the indefatigable exertions of the Consuls."

DARING ROBBERY.

$15,100 Stolen from the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill.—Arrest of the Robber.

From the Illinois State Journal, Sept. 11.

One of the most daring robberies ever committed in this State was perpetrated at the First National Bank of this city, yesterday afternoon, at about one o'clock. The boldness of the act shows most conclusively that the robber is an experienced hand at the business. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—Yesterday morning a man who gave his name as William A. Stamford appeared at the counter of the First National Bank, situated at the corner of Washington and Fifth streets, and made inquiries of Mr. Charles Abell, the Teller, in relation to what the bank was paying for 5-20 bonds, stating that he had some which he thought of disposing of. He received the necessary information and left. While Stamford was conversing with the Teller a stranger entered and passed a short distance towards the President's room, but immediately turned and went out without stating his business.

At this time there was piled up upon the end of a table standing near the vault several packages of money, amounting to $15,100, which had been received during the morning and had been left upon the table for the purpose of being counted before being placed in the vault.

At about noon, Mr. Abell and Mr. Al. Williams being in the bank, the cashier, book-keeper, and other employes being absent, Stamford again entered, and proposed to sell or change at current rates, $5000 in 5-20s of '68 and $3000 of '64, asking for the same $900 in gold and the balance in 10-40 bonds. While Mr. Abell was making the calculation at the counter, Mr. Williams was engaged at a desk making out drafts, and it was during this time the robbery was committed. While the teller was thus engaged with Stamford, Mr. Tracy, the casmier, who had been absent, returned, and coming in the direct route of the President's room from Fifth street, met a man coming out with a large bundle of money under his arm—the money being put up in the usual form, but without a wrapper. Mr. Tracy on seeing a stranger coming out of the President's room, had his suspicions aroused, and he immediately seized the fellow by the collar and demanded how he came by the money. The man replied that he drew it on a check. The cashier believing this to be false, took the man into the President's room and put him in charge of a porter, and going to the door inquired of Mr. Abell how the man obtained the money. Mr. Abell made no answer, but kept on with his calculations for a few moments and then said to Stamford, "I will ask the cashier about the value of those bonds," and, going to the cashier, said to him in a low voice, "I think the man at the counter is an accomplice;" and then returned to the counter and went on with his calculations as though nothing unusual had happened. Mr. Tracy, leaving the robber in charge of the porter and others, procured a policeman and arrested the man Stamford while he was at the counter. Stamford demanded to know why he was arrested, and was informed that that question could be answered at the Police Court. The man who was arrested with the package of money, which amounted to $15,100, gave his name as Charles Harper. He had slipped into the President's room from Fifth street, and from thence to the table and secured the money, while Stamford, who is supposed to be an accomplice, engaged the attention of the teller. The two men were taken before Justice Adams, and after a brief examination were sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court now in session in this city. Stamford denies all knowledge of Harper, but report says that the men were seen together near the bank during the morning.

LINCOLN.

The Memorial Monument at Springfield, Ill.

On the morning of September 9 the work of erecting the monument over the grave of President Lincoln, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, was commenced. The association has at its command the following funds:—

United States 5-20 bonds on special deposit with J. Bunn	$66,300·00
Premium on said bonds at present value	13,260·00
Cash in bank	2,023·46
Notes on individuals	80·00
Illinois bonds on special deposit with J. Bunn	17,000·00
Illinois State appropriation	50,000·00
Estimated value of old cannon donated by Congress	5,000·00
Paid Larkin Mead on his contract	5,000·00
	$158,663·46

These funds are held in trust to erect in Oak Ridge Cemetery over the remains of President Lincoln a monument which shall be worthy of his name and fame, and of the civilization of his country and age.

In the execution of this trust the association advertised for designs for such a monument, and out of the number submitted, accepted a design of Larkin G. Mead, and has caused to be prepared all the detail drawings and specifications preliminary to the erection of the monument.

In further execution of the trust, the Association has entered into a contract with William D. Richardson, that he will erect and complete the architecture of the monument, including the entire work, except the statuary, the foundation during the year 1869, and to finish the whole during the year 1870, all for the sum of $136,550, to be paid as the work progresses, with ample security for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Association has also entered into a contract with Larkin G. Mead to deliver in the city of Springfield the sculpture required by his design for the sum of $70,000, or in detail as follows:—$13,700 for the statue of Mr. Lincoln; $13,700 for each group supporting that statue, and $1500 for the coat of arms, the Association reserving the right to order all or any part of the statuary at its discretion, and incurring no liability until a special order has been given to execute the statuary, and then only for the part or parts so specially ordered to be finished.

Under this contract the Association has given a special order to Mr. Mead to proceed and execute the contract for the statue of Lincoln and the coat of arms.

The Association, therefore, has incurred liabilities as follows:—

To Mr. Richardson	$136,550·00
To Mr. Mead	15,200·00
	$151,750·00
Funds belonging to the Association	$158,663·46
Liabilities	151,750·00
Balance	$6,913·46

This balance, or part of it, may, and most propably will be expended for contingencies during the progress of the work.

THE BOAT RACE.

Wilan on the Winner's Vantage.

This is the letter written by one of the Oxford crew after the race, and against which such great outcery was made:—

To the Editor og the Londpn Times:—Reluctant as I am to take any notice of what may appear in any of the papers after a boat race, and especially one in which I have been myself engaged, I cannot allow the letter which Sir Aubrey Paul has addressed to the *Times* and other papers to pass without some explanation.

He writes to say that the Oxford crew won last Friday by a length and three-quarters, instead of four, as commonly reported. Now, as nearly all the newspaper accounts give the distance as four lengths, this appears a direct contradiction, and it is this apparent contradiction which I wish to explain.

Sir Aubrey Paul was chosen by the Harvard crew as judge at the finish of the race, than whom I am sure a more 'upright judge" could not be found, and what he states I believe to be correct.

However, I wish to explain how we came to be only a length and three-quarters ahead at the finish, which, from my position in the bow of the boat, I think I am competent to do. Just below the ship at Mortlake we were as near as I could judge four or five lengths in front, but here a row-boat) which has been mentioned as throwing us out of course) caused us to lose about a length.

We of course expected, as we had started a certain distance above the Aqueduct, to row an equal distance above the Ship; but after rowing about that distance, and finding we had not yet reached the judge, we began to think whether the flagboat had not been forgotten. I myself looked round and could see nothing of it; we even called to some people in a boat to know where it was, but they said they could not see it; so we paddled on and eventually came to it so far on that we kept on grumbling and talking as we rowed along, and I even said to Mr. Yarborough, "I vote we stop, for I am not going to row much further." All this time we were rowing leisurely, as the race was safe; but the Harvard men were still rowing on hard with that pluck and determination with which they rowed all through the race, and it may therefore be readily conceived that they gained on us considerably, and the "flat" of the judge is doubtless correct. I have tried to explain this apparent anomaly to the best of my ability because I have heard many people debating about it, and no doubt many bets were made as to the distance we should win by; but I hope people will understand that we did not row the race to win them money, and that as the crew had not one farthing at stake it was to some extent immaterial how much they won by. Apologizing for intruding so much upon your space, which I should not have done had it not occurred to me that no one else would offer any explanation, and that the next thing we might hear from some one would be that we should have been repassed in a few hundred yards, believe me, yours faithfully, FRANK WILLAN.

Whitchurch, Oxon, Sept. 1.

How Beecher Took Defeat.

Beecher could not attend the banquet to the Harvard Boys yesterday, and sent the following note of excuse:—

PEEKSKILL, September 13.—My Dear Sir:—Nothing but illness would prevent me from being present at the dinner given to the Harvard returning boat crew by the associated clubs of New York and Brooklyn. I watched their every step going over, while there, and during the race, with an interest which could hardly be surpassed. I was so cast down at the news of their defeat that I could not rally my spirits all that day. It was, however, but for the day; I am abundantly satisfied now, and I am proud of men whose defeat is so glorious in both hemispheres. I am not of those who count such efforts a waste of time and money. I believe them to be contributions to a true manhood. In this case I believe that the Harvard crew have been peacemakers between two great nations that ought to be eternal friends. They have called out a sympathy and a cordial good fellowship which will not subside. There may be good work done with oars as well as pens in statesmanship. If I were with you I should like to give them each a cordial grip of the hand, and to tell them that I for one am heartily obliged to them. I am truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

DISASTER.

Shipwreck Off Cape May.

At 8 A. M. of the 8th inst., a sudden hurricane sprang up in latitude 38 deg. 50 min., longitude 71·50, about 150 miles to the eastward of Cape May, in which the whaling barque Thomas Winslow, of New Bedford, was thrown upon her beam ends, and rapidly filled with water. The shock was so sudden, although not entirely unexpected, most of the larger sails having been double-reefed in expectation of a squall, that four of the crew were washed away, the rest barely gaining a place on the mizzen chains. Working for dear life, the sailors at once cut away the weather lanyards, fore, main, and mizzen, and the ship partially righted, the sea breaking over her with terrific force. While the weather lanyards were being cut away seven men were washed off from the mizzen chains, of whom only four were saved, the others struggling wildly for a moment, then going down exhausted, and in full sight of their comrades. As soon as the vessel righted, Captain Russell, seeing that the only chance for life and home lay in the advent of a vessel, set the survivors of his crew to keep a sharp outlook for a sail. From 8 A. M. until 1 P. M., the wearied sailers clung desperately to the wreck, tired and worn out, and almost despairing, but at the latter hour the gale began to abate, and their position became somewhat more endurable. At 3 P. M. a large brig-rigged steamer passed two miles to the leeward, heading west, but no efforts of the shipwrecked mariners could avail anything in causing their signal of distress to be seen. The vessel steamed on, those on board little dreaming of the misery she left in her wake, and Captain Russell and his men were again left to their lonely watch. In a short time afterwards their signal attracted the attention of Captain Cowell, of the brig T. H. A. Pitt, who put on a little more sail, passed under the lee of the stranded vessel, and in a few moments sent a boat to the rescue of the shipwrecked. Before dark the officers and crew of the Winslow—fifteen in all—were safe on board the Pitt, which sailed off on her way to Bermuda. Mr. John Whiting, first officer of the Pitt, is entitled to great credit for his exertions, as he voluntarily took charge of the boat which was sent off in a heavy sea to the rescue of the sailors. On the 16th inst. the Pitt fell in with the Danish brig Jylland, Captain Hoffding, and this officers kindly offered to bring such of the survivors as he could accommodate to New York. The following officers and men availed themselves of his kindness: Captain Elihu Russell; D. W. Simpson, first mate; Charles F. Childs, second mate; Charles Rewenter, third mate; and George H. Cleveland, seaman. The names of the seven men who were drowned are John A. Amos, of Jamaica Plains; Rufus Dexter, of Marion; Henry Wingard, a German; Manuel, a Portuguese; and three French Creoles, names unknown.

The schooner Daniel T. Willetts, of Stonington, Connecticut, from Elizabethport, New Jersey, sprung aleak while passing the Kills yesterday, making about 3000 strokes an hour. She was subsequently run ashore at Whitestone, Long Island, to avoid sinking, and now lies at that point.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in Maine.

Among the prominent men elected to the Senate of Maine are Stephen D. Lindsey, of Somerset, President of the last Senate; Thomas S. Lang, of Kennebec, the celebrated manufacturer and stock raiser; and Thomas P. Cleaves, of Oxford, for several years Secretary of the Senate. In the House there are James Dunning, of Bangor, who was last year the principal House member of the Banking Committee; J. W. Spaulding, of Richmond; Lewis Barker, of Stetson, the popular stump orator and Speaker of a former House of Representatives; Jas. M. Stone, of Kennebunk, also Speaker of a former House; James E. Twitchell, of Portland; D. C. Palmer, of Gardiner; Dr. J. M. Bussel, of Gorham; and Isaac Reed, of Waldoboro', a Democratic warhorse, and for a series of years the Whig candidate for the office of Governor. The Hon. E. A. Pillsbury, for several years the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is a defeated candidate for Representative. The amendment to the State Constitution authorizing towns of not less than 4000 inhabitants to be divided into voting districts for the election of Representatives to the Legislature, has been adopted by a light vote. Very few votes in the negative were cast.

The Result in Vermont.

Returns from all but six small towns in Vermont give the following as the result of the recent election for Governor:—

Washburn, Rep	31,571
Heaton, Dem	10,950
Republican majority	20,621

Returns from the towns still lacking, which last year gave a Republican majority of 153, will increase General Washburn's majority to about 20,100. The vote compares with last year as follows:—

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Total.
1868 (Governor)	42,615	15,289	27,326	57,904
1868 (President)	44,167	12,045	32,122	56,212
1869	31,571	10,950	20,621	42,521

Of 233 towns 200 send Republicans to the Legislature; 10 will be represented by Democrats—a slight increase of Democrats over last year; and in five there was no choice of Representatives.

THE SABINE.

The Story of the Attempt to Blow Up the Frigate.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

Our Paris correspondent writes about the attempt to blow up the Sabine at Cherbourg, which was vaguely alluded to by a cable despatch some days ago, and caused considerable alarm, as follows:—

"The *Journal du Havre*, of Monday, contains the account of the execution of seven American sailors, in the open sea before Cherbourg, for being concerned in a plot to blow up the United States frigate Sabine. The following are the details:—For the last ten days the frigate had been anchored in the roadstead. On Saturday morning a midshipman descended into the hold to execute an order from one of his superiors, and perceived a match, one end of which was burning, and the other of which communicated with the powder magazine. He hastily reascended and apprised the officers on board of the fact, so that the match was immediately extinguished. It was time, for a few minutes later the frigate would have been blown up.

"The commander on board the Sabine immediately commenced an inquiry, which led to the discovery of a plot having for its object the destruction of the American frigate and of the whole of its *personnel*. The authors of this wicked attempt did not recoil before the prospect of a certain death in order to satisfy their savage vengeance. Twenty-two sailors were placed in irons, and seven were condemned to be hung immediately. Before executing them, the commandant of the Sabine applied to the competent authority at Cherbourg for permission to carry out the sentence on the spot, but this permission was not granted. The Sabine, therefore, immediately lifted her anchor, put out to sea, and had barely quitted the roadstead when ropes working on pulleys hoisted the guilty wretches into the air. Human justice was satisfied, and an example of terrible punishment given. Several boatmen, who happened to be behind the mole, were witnesses of this sad spectacle."

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers of the Avondale Mine calamity, acknowledges the following receipts:—

H. Bridport	$25·00	Atmore & Son	$25·00
Howard Encampment, No. 23, I. O. O. F.	10·00	Alexander Benson	100·00
Alexander Presbyterian Church	31·45	R. H. S.	20·00
Cash	1·00	Thomas Craven	25·00
Perseverance Hose Co., No. 5	25·00	W. M. Ogelsby	20·00
Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney		Green Street M. E. Church	58·50
Atlantic City N. J.	100·00	Cash	50
Additional collections by Addie and Carrie Walter	54·50	C. H. F., Millville	1·00
J. W. D.	2·00	Employes of Homer, Colladay & Co.	16·00
Crusaders' Lodge, No. 125, K. of P.	10·00	J. W. C.	20·00
John A. Sheble	5·00	Miss Percival	25·00
Henry Bower	25·00	Henry C. Morris	200·00
W. L. Schaffer	10·00	J. B. Hicks & Co.	25·00
T. S.	10·00	Markley & Shaffner	50·00
J. S.	1·00	Joseph Jeanes	100·00
Eleazer Rains	50	From Mrs. Caroline Richiners Bernard, proceeds of Concert at Academy of Music, Saturday, Sept. 11, 1869	729·15
W. M. Sinclair	50·00	W.	5·00
James Trimble	5·00	Seamen's Boarding-house Keepers' Association	50·00
A. L. Brinton	10·00	W. Blanchois	20·00
W. Wainwright, Jr.	5·00	Cash	1·00
J. M. Lewis	5·00	Additional contribution from clerks and salesmen of Wm. H. Horstmann & Sons	30·00
Morgan, Bush & Co.	100·00	Fraternal Lodge, No. 188, I. O. O. F.	10·00
Thos. B. Watford	5·00	Presbyterian Church, Coatesville, Pa.	26·00
Robert Taylor & Co.	25·00	Second Universalist Church, Rev. Moses Ballou	72·66
Kibbe, Colladay & Trout	100·00	N. & G. Taylor Co.	70·00
R. M. Johnson, Chester, Pa.	5·00	Knoedler, Patterson & Co.	50·00
Officers and crew U. S. S. Nipsic	75·00		2,808·76
Elliott & Dunn	100·00	Previously acknowledged	18,753·76
Jos. N. Mulford, Troy, N. Y.	10·00	Total	$21,560·52
Jessie K. Ridgway, little girl, collected in 25 cent subscriptions	10·50		
S. Gross Fry	25·00		
"Rancocas"	10·00		
"E. K. D."	5·00		
A. Lady, Washington, D. C.	1·00		
W. J. E.	1·00		
R. H. Bartol	100·00		
James Jeffries & Sons	20·00		

A committee of leading citizens of Luzerne county has been organized to take charge of all money contributed towards the Avondale calamity. Henderson Gaylord, President First National Bank Plymouth, is the Treasurer, and he informs us that the mode of extending relief is now receiving the careful consideration of the committee, and the suggestions which he makes indicate that the funds will be employed to the best possible advantage for the permanent benefit of the sufferers.

Those who have not yet contributed are requested to send their contributions to George H. Stuart, Treasurer, No. 13 Bank street.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Cotton lower; 500 bales sold at 31c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c. Sales of 7500 barrels State at $5·90@7; Western, $5·70@7·10; Southern, $6·50@10·50. Wheat declining; sales of 31,000 bushels winter red at $1·55@1·57. Corn heavy; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·09@1·13. Oats heavy, and 1@2c. lower; sales of 23,000 bushels Western at 65@66c. Beef quiet. Pork nominal; new mess, $30·50. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@19c. Whisky nominal at $1·30.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Avondale Sufferers—Foreign Aid—Severe and Disastrous Storm in England—Shocking Murder in Cincinnati—Politics in Baltimore—The Humboldt Celebration.

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Sympathy for the Avondale Sufferers.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A subscription has been started here on behalf of the widows and children of the miners killed in the Avondale colliery, near Scranton, Pa.

Heavy Storm Throughout England.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A heavy storm prevailed yesterday, not only throughout England, but on the continent. Telegraph wires are or have been prostrated in every direction, and reports of marine disasters are being constantly received. The regular cable route to Valentia, Ireland, has been deranged, and messages to and from America were forwarded by way of Dublin.

The Inman steamship City of Limerick, Captain Phillips, from Antwerp for New York, was compelled to put into Queenstown in a leaking condition.

The E. Thompson, from Liverpool for Baltimore, and the Lucretia, from Liverpool for Montreal, also experienced heavy weather, and were obliged to put into Queenstown leaky.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 15—A. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money, and 93 for account. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; 1865s, old, 83; 1867s, 82. Erie Railroad, 28½; Illinois Central, 94¾. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 13⅛d.; middling Orleans, 13⅛d. The sales are estimated at 4000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 15—A. M.—Common Rosin, 6s.; fine, 16s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 15—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞@93. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Erie Rai road, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—1 P. M.—Cotton irregular. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon, 66s.

FROM THE WEST.

Horrible Murder of a Butcher in Cincinnati—The Clothes Rifled and the Body Thrown Into a Ditch.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—John M. Kruetz, a respectable butcher, residing at No. 263 Wade street, has been in the habit of rising before 3 o'clock on market days to prepare for the morning's work. He kept his horse in the stable of a widow woman, who lives on Betts alley, between Wade and Everett, just around the corner from his residence.

Yesterday morning he arose as usual about 3 o'clock; left the house for the purpose of harnessing his horse. A few minutes after he had gone a pistol report was heard by Mrs. Kruetz. She did not at once surmise the terrible truth. A very few minutes of unaccustomed delay, however, on the part of her husband sufficed to awaken her anxiety. She went to the corner, and saw the horse ready harnessed and a wagon standing by the open door of the stable.

To the latter she went at once and called. Receiving no answer, she was hurrying back to call the eldest daughter when she stumbled upon the form of her husband, lying lifeless in the gutter by the wagon. She shricked murder, and ran home, meeting the daughter at the door. Together, and joined by the aroused neighbors, they returned to the corpse. It appeared that the entire right side of the upper part of the head of the murdered man was gone. Even the brain was missing, and it was not found till daylight revealed it scattered horribly upon the boarding of the opposite stables. A small pocket-pistol, empty, lay by the body, and had apparently been the instrument of death. The pockets of Kruetz had been turned inside out, and his pocket-book, empty, was found a few feet from where he lay. The deceased was forty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Humboldt Celebration Yesterday.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15.—The Germans celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Humboldt yesterday with a large procession in the morning, exercises at Miller's Garden in the afternoon, and a dance in the evening. Yale Scientific School was elaborately decorated, and when the procession reached the building it came to a halt and Professor Lyman made a short address. At the garden an oration in English was delivered by Professor D. C. Gilman, of Yale, and in German by H. Zeigel, editor of the *German Republican*. The exercises were generally participated in by the scientific men of the city. Many private residences were decorated.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Politics in the Monumental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—It is now thought that Colonel Kane will run independently for Sheriff. Though Mr. Albert got a majority of the wards and delegates, yet Kane received over five hundred majority of the popular vote. The election is viewed as a triumph of the Mayor Banks party and the existing city administration. The workingmen are vigorously organizing to run an independent candidate.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Cotton very dull and irregular; low middling, 30c. Flour quiet but firm, with a light demand; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat unchanged; sales of red at $1·55@1·60. Corn—white, $1·25@1·26; yellow, $1·25. Oats, 60@62c. Mess Pork quiet at $33·50@34·50. Bacon firm and active; rib sides, 19½@19¾c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½@16¾c.; Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20½c. Whisky quiet and scarce; sales at $1·28@1·30.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122; do. 1864, do., 121; do. 1865, do., 121¾; do. do., new, 119¾; do. 1867, 120; do. 1868, 119¾; 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 58¾; Missouri 6s, 86¾; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 204; ric, 39¼; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 184; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 102½; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¾; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

—The Prince Imperial of France is taller than his mother, but does not stand so high as his father.

SOLD.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.

The sale of this road took place yesterday at the depot of the company, Manchester, N. J. The sale was under a writ of *fieri facias*, issued to Robert S. Green, a Master in Chancery of New Jersey, by the bondholders of the line, for non-payment of a mortgage on the line and stock of $1,000,000, and accumulated interest to the amount of $1,700,000. The sale caused a great deal of excitement among the shareholders, and the auction room was crowded with capitalists and spectators.

The property was sold in two lots, the first comprising the railroad and its corporate franchises and rights. The second consisted of the entire rolling stock of the company, the locomotives, cars, and the steamboat Jesse Hoyt. Both lots were knocked down to the bondholders of the company after a very feeble competition, the first for $50,000 and the second for $74,000. The prices were only nominal, it being understood that the bondholders were determined to buy in the line, and no opposition was offered.

The new proprietors will have a fresh board of directors, of which Charles Gould, of New York, is proposed as President, and intend issuing $3,500,000 worth of new stock and raising $3,000,000 on fresh mortgage bonds, the majority of which is to be expended in putting the road into better working order and improving the stock.

GOLD.

A Conspiracy to Raise the Premium.

From the New York Tribune of this Morning.

We are credibly informed that certain financiers of our city, in combination with European capitalists, have conspired to buy and withdraw thirty millions of gold, with intent to compel those who must pay gold at the Custom House or elsewhere to buy of them at exorbitant rates.

We call upon the Secretary of the Treasury to take the needful steps to ascertain the facts, and, if there be such a combination, to use the power lodged in his hands as the public good requires. The Treasury has gold to sell—a good pile of it—and it is the Secretary's duty to sell it when the market is the highest. If, then, the conspirators put up the price of gold, let him improve the opportunity to obtain such price for as many millions of that commodity as the market will take. And, to preclude all pretense that he thereby makes money (greenbacks) "tight," let him buy bonds as fast as he sells gold, so as to leave the money market wholly unaffected.

Mr. Boutwell can surely ascertain that such conspiracy does or does not exist. If it does, we submit that his duty is plain and imperative—to sell gold so long as the market will take it, and invest the proceeds in bonds.

BILLIARDS.

Deery Wins the Championship Match.

Last night John Deery and Melvin Foster contended for the billiard championship of America. This was the result:—

Deery won the lead, and laid his own ball near the bottom cushion on the right hand side. Foster missed and Deery scored an easy 9. In the fourth inning Foster woke up to a run of 54, and the play began in earnest. From the fourth inning Foster gradually drew away from his opponent until on the fourth call at the end of Foster's seventeenth inning, the score stood:—Foster, 302; Deery, 182. In the next five innings Deery spurted with runs of 63, 33, and 69, until the sixth call was had, and the score showed Foster, 372; Deery, 353. During Foster's next large run he made the remarkably quick time of thirty-four points in a minute. He played very brilliantly for the first half of the game, but after Deery came even with him his nerve seemed to fail him, and though some of his shots were very brilliant, he lost the perfect command of the balls which he had before exhibited. Deery played with admirable steadiness throughout, as well when behind as when in advance, and finally, by a run of 50, won the game at a few minutes past midnight. By this victory he retains the champion cue and wins $500.

Nasby Coming to Pennsylvania.

PEPPER'S TAVERN, HOLMES Co., O., Sept. 1.—I hed parshelly prepared an appeal to the Democracy uv Maine, Ohio, and Pennsylvany, but jest ez I wuz a finishin uv it up, that infamous wretch, Pepper, came in with his bill for board. I can't liquidate it, and I am preparing to be ejected from the premises. Ez I know from experience what method will be adopted to remove me from the house, I hev stuffed the sheets from my bed in the seat uv my pantaloons. Thus genius mitigates evils which it cannot altogether avoid. The sheets will ease the kick, and kin be sold for enuff to pay ralerode fare. Let Pepper come. I am prepared. I shel go to Moch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Asa Packer, our glorious standard-bearer, hez twelve millions uv dollars, and I want to get in afore it is all gone. Ez the leaders uv the Philadelphia Dimocracy hev hed full swing at him for over a month, I must make haste. In the general bleedin the old man hez subjected hisself to, it would be an infamous shame if I didn't git a few drops. Oh that Pendleton was old, and rich, and anxious to be Governor. O how I envy them Pennsylvania Democrats who have Packer in hand! It's better for em than a gold mine. But—

I hear Pepper's steps on the stairs. Addoo.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
Wich wuz Postmaster.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Gold was firm until late in the day, when it declined on a report that Secretary Boutwell would be in the city to-morrow and investigate the operations of the gold-gambling cliques. The first advance was due to unfavorable reports as to the condition of the markets in London and Paris. The range of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	135⅝	2·35 P. M.	136¼
11 A. M.	136	3 P. M.	136¼
12 M.	136	4 P. M.	136⅜
1 P. M.	136⅛	5 P. M.	135⅞
2 P. M.	136⅜	5·30 P. M.	135⅞@136

"There was a better demand for cash gold, and the rate for carrying fluctuated between 1-32 and 6 per cent. in the interval to Clearing House time. The rate afterwards ranged from 7 per cent. for carrying to flat for borrowing. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amounted to $116,836. The steamer Holsatia to-day took out $50,000 in specie. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $33,557,000; the gold balances, $1,828,885; and the currency balances, $2,492,610.

"The Government market was extremely dull, but generally steady at last night's prices. In the uneasy feeling which spread from the stock market in the afternoon there was a fractional yielding in prices, which was followed by a recovery for the leading speculative issues. The closing street quotations were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 109⅝@109⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 121@121⅛; do. do., coupon, 121⅛@121½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 120⅜@121¾; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 122@122⅛; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 120⅝@121⅛; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121@121½; do. do., registered, January and July, 119½@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 119⅝@119¾; do. do. coupon, 1867, 120@120½; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 119¾@119⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅛@110; do. do., coupon, 110@110¼.

"Foreign exchange was quiet and dull. Quotations remained without change.

"The money market was moderately active at seven per cent. until after half-past 2 o'clock, when balances were to be had at six.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869.

The weekly statement of the New York banks for the past week a satisfactory proof that the market had been tampered with by stock speculators with the aid or connivance of the bank officials. The market last week suffered a combined loss in legal-tenders and specie of nearly $7,000,000, whilst the deposits during the week fell off only $2,277,000. With this heavy loss in resources, it is a curious fact that the loans should have increased considerably over $6,000,000! These anomalies are to be accounted for on the assumption that legal tenders have been locked up to the extent of several millions, and that loans are being illegally made on currency collaterals. Inasmuch as these proceedings have a demoralizing effect on finance and trade all over the country, it would be well if the Treasury Department would order a thorough investigation into the matter and punish the guilty parties severely.

The rates of the past week are still current, with no probability of an early change.

Gold opened with a rather weak feeling, and the market is unusually free from fluctuation, opening and closing at noon at 136⅜.

Governments continue dull, with very little speculative or investment demand from any quarter.

The stock market is exceedingly dull, and prices favor buyers. State and City loans were without change. Small sales of City sixes, new, at 101⅛. 97 was bid for Lehigh Gold Loan.

Reading Railroad attracted but little attention, and prices were lower, selling at 48⅛@48⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad was inactive at 56⅞@57; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was taken at 40½. 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 53 for Mine Hill Railroad; 36½ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 58¼ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. In Coal, Canal, Bank and Passenger Railway shares, no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read.s10wn.48 1-16 | 100 sh Reading.c.48 1-16

FIRST BOARD.

$1100 City 6s, New	101¼	200 sh O C & A R.is.	
$1800 do.	101⅛	b5	40⅛
$1200 Pa 6s, 2 sc.	106½	600 sh Read R is.3d.	48⅛
$4000 Leh V R n bs.		100 do	c.48 1-16
Cp.	94	100 do	b30.48·31
$10000 N Pa 6s	b5. 87½	200 do	is.c.48 1-16
200 sh Penna is.b30.	57	100 do	b20. 48¼
100 do	c. 56⅞	200 do	c.48 1-16
800 do	b30. 57	100 sh Big Mount	6⅛
1 sh Leh Val R.	56½		

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending September 11, 1869 ..... $17,794·55

Previous in 1869 ..... 413,137·77

Total in 1869 ..... $430,932·30

To same period in 1868 ..

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CAPITALISTS OF CRIME.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The contest between those who work and those who plunder is nearly as old as the world itself. Nor is there much ground to hope for its speedy termination. We suggest the inquiry whether society may not have made a mistake in its mode of carrying on this contest. Has it not failed to recognize the fact that habitual criminality is a craft, not carried on by isolated individuals, but by a virtual organization comprehending various grades and divisions of work, and especially requiring the combined action of capital and labor precisely as other crafts do, and like them, too, being wholly dependent for its continued existence on this union? There are two well-defined classes enlisted in criminal operations, the capitalists and the operatives, those who furnish the means, and those who work the machinery; and the former are absolutely essential to the latter. There are four kinds of criminal capitalists: 1. The owners of houses or dens affording shelter to depredators, and places for their congregation and enjoyment—concert saloons, dance-house, and houses of prostitution. 2. The receivers or buyers of stolen property. 3. The pawnbrokers who lend money upon such property. 4. The makers of burglarious and other instruments used in criminal operations. It is the practical impunity of these capitalists which supports the breed of thieves and burglars. As the law now stands, a man possessed of some capital may, with absolute impunity, use it in providing homes for criminals, arranged, if so he pleases, for concealing the thieves and their plunder, and for baffling the pursuit of the police; or such a person may, with equal impunity, engage in the manufacture of burglars' and thieves' instruments, some of which are of the most elaborate construction. It is true that, as regards those who cash the stolen property, either by purchase or by loan—receivers and pawnbrokers—the law does provide for their punishment; but the requirements as to evidence are such as to make detection and conviction, in ordinary cases, all but impossible. In New York, the number of daily receptions of stolen property probably amounts to some thousands; yet the conviction of a receiver is so rare that there is scarcely one to ten thousand offenses; and the conviction of a pawnbroker for receiving such property in pledge we have never heard of. Compared to the swarms of operative plunderers, the several classes of criminal capitalists constitute but a small body. Being much more sensitive to the terrors of the law and more confined to given localities, they offer by far the fairest mark for successful criminal legislation. The mere "laborer" of the criminal class, if we may so name the thief and the burglar, has neither reputation to hazard nor property to lose; he can hide himself or run away. Not so, however, the man who has invested his capital in aid of the predatory class; he cannot conceal himself; and if he run away, he must leave his houses, his shop, or his stock behind him. These criminal capitalists present a vital and exceedingly vulnerable part of the organization. If it were made absolutely unsafe for owners of property to afford shelter to habitual criminals—the stern rule "No houseroom to the dishonest" being rigidly enforced—and if it were also made absolutely unsafe either to purchase stolen property or to advance money upon it, the class that now lives by plunder would *per force* be driven either to honesty or starvation. Some years ago, in the town of Kidderminster, England, it was noticed that while household property, shop goods, valuables carried about the person, etc. etc., were perfectly secure from depredation, the thread and silk used in bombazine and carpet weaving were constantly stolen. Now, what was the cause of this strange anomaly? Kidderminster was not large enough to conceal and support a trader in stolen goods of the ordinary kind, but it contained many small weavers, some of whom had both means and inclination to buy the stolen silk and thread. Circumstances enabled capital and labor—the capital of the small weaver and the labor of the thief—to act jointly against the silk and thread, while they did not admit of such joint action against other kinds of property.

There is a world of instruction in all this. It says to society: Strike at the *criminal capitalists* in your warfare against crime; make the cities too hot to hold them; destroy opportunity in the large towns as well as in the small; and then evil inclination will remain dormant and undeveloped in the former no less than in the latter; but so long as, through ignorance or fear, you fail to adopt this method of attack, you will be obliged to maintain an army of watchers to check evil inclination as it ripens into crime; your property will be exposed to plunder and your persons to injury; and thousands upon thousands of children, who might be saved by a law as inexorable as that which makes the magnetic needle obey the loadstone, will be doomed to grow up under influences which will compel them to become the criminal army of the future.

THE GLORIOUS LAND OF ALASKA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Let skeptics doubt no longer. Alaska is a great and glorious country, incalculable in its riches and cheap as dirt for the trifle of money paid for it. Our venerable statesman, W. H. Seward, who bought it at a venture, has seen it and he is more than satisfied—he is delighted. As the Queen of Sheba, attracted by the reports of the grandeur and glory of King Solomon, found on visiting him in his royal city of Jerusalem that not one-half the story of his surpassing splendors had been told, even so the Sage of Auburn is entranced with the splendors of Alaska. In the Portland *Oregonian* we find a full report of a speech delivered by Mr. Seward, on the 12th day of August last, at Sitka, the chief seaport and only city of Alaska (population say five hundred), and from this can of rich arctic milk we propose to skim off the delicious cream in this article. First, in answer to the inquiry, "You have looked on Alaska, what do you think of it?" he says:—

"Unhappily, I have seen too little of Alaska to answer the question satisfactorily. The entire coast line of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 10,000 miles, while the coast line of Alaska alone, including the islands, is 26,000 miles. The portion of the Territory which lies east of the peninsula, including islands, is 120 miles wide; the western portion, including the Aleutian Islands, expands to a breadth of 2200 miles. The entire land area, including island, is 577,390 statute square miles. We should think a foreigner very presumptuous who should presume to give the world an opinion of the whole of the United States of America after he had merely looked in from his steamer at Plymouth and Boston harbor, or had run up the Hudson river to the Highlands, or had ascended the Delaware to Trenton, or the James river to Richmond, or the Mississippi no further than Memphis. My observation of Alaska thus far has hardly been more comprehensive."

Then, after describing his explorations among the seaboard islands, and up to Mount Fairweather, he proceeds to give his impressions of the country.

First, he tells of the climate. Of course, in regions so vast the climate must be variable, but he thinks that "he must be a fastidious person who complains of climates in which, while the eagle delights to soar, the humming bird does not disdain to flutter." He says, too, that "not only have these skies been sufficiently bright and serene to give me a perfect view, under the sixtieth parallel, of the total eclipse of the sun, and of the evening star at the time of the sun's obscuration, but I have also enjoyed more clear than there have been cloudy days in the early mornings and late evenings peculiar to the season." And if they have fewer unclouded sunrisings and settings in Alaska than in more southern latitudes, they have more frequent and more magnificent displays of the rainbow and the aurora. "And of all the moonlights in the world commend me to those which light up the archipelago of the North Pacific Ocean." "The thermometer tells the whole case when it reports that the summer is cooler and the winter is warmer in Alaska than in New York and Washington." The country, too, must be healthy, for Mr. Seward says that he has mingled freely with its mixed population, the Tonguss, the Stickeens, the Cakes, the Hydahs, the Sitkas, the Kootsnoos, and the Chilcats, and with the traders, soldiers, seamen—English, Russian, Swedish, and American—and he has found them all in robust and exuberant health. Manhood, up there, is active and energetic: infancy seems exempt from disease and age from pain. Could anything more be asked in the matter of climate?

Secondly, the Alaskan rivers are broad, shallow, and rapid, and the seas deep and tranquil. And such marine treasures! The whale therein abounds; and the sea otter, the fur seal, hair seal, and the walrus; and those waters swarm with salmon, cod, and other delicious fishes. From what he has seen he is almost a convert to the theory that the water produces more for the sustenance of animal life than the land. And the cloud-capped towers, domes, castles, and minarets, and snow-covered cones and ridges of those mountains are wonderful to behold; and those glorious forests of pines, cedars, cypresses, firs and larches are a sight to see. Even the cotton-wood tree (the balm of Gilead) there grows to such a size that from a single trunk a canoe is often made capable of bearing a phalanx of sixty warriors. Think of that. And no beam, or spar, or mast, or plank is ever required in any land which the fragrant cedars of Alaska cannot furnish. And the native grasses up there are first rate for cattle and horses. Such is the island and coast section of Alaska: and from all that is known of the great inland Yukon valley, it is much the same.

In the third place, the land animals of this new purchase are worth something. They include the elk and the deer in profusion—the bear, the black, the grizzly, the cinnamon, and other varieties; mountain sheep, enormous fellows, with rich fleeces; the wolf and the fox, in several varieties; the beaver, the otter, the mink, the raccoon, the marten, the ermine, the squirrel—grey, black, brown, and flying. It is from these fur-bearing animals that the Hudson Bay Company have become so rich that no combination of capital has yet been found competent to buy them out.

Next, with regard to the Alaskan ice crop. It has been a failure in the coast ponds this season; but in the glaciers (if that ice will do) there is a liberal supply. In minerals, too, Alaska is well supplied. Its copper mines are an old story, and it has whole ranges of mountains of iron, the very dust of which adheres to the magnet. It has beds of coal on the Kootsnoo; and in other places placer and gold quartz mining is carried on. With such resources in the land and the water, with a climate singularly salubrious, and with scenery surpassing in sublimity that of the Alps, the Apennines, the Alleghanies, or the Rocky Mountains, Mr. Seward expects a glorious future for Alaska in its settlement and development. The summer season in those high latitudes is too short for much in the way of farming and gardening; but for fishermen, hunters, lumbermen, miners, and dealers in ice, Alaska is the Promised Land.

We have given the substance of Mr. Seward's report to the citizens of Sitka of the results of his observations as to the material resources of Alaska. His political reflections thereon are full of enthusiasm. From all that he says, we are inclined to think that Alaska is a good bargain. Mr. Seward, however, in his detour hardly touched the main continental body of Alaska. Therefore we hope that among the recommendations of General Grant's regular December message to Congress he will recommend a liberal appropriation for a scientific exploring expedition next summer of this prodigious *terra incognita* by land and water. Mr. Seward's glances along the coast will increase the public desire to know all about the vast interior of Alaska.

PURITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. World.

The Democratic party of the United States, for the last seven or eight years, has exhibited a more steady and disinterested adherence to principle than any party that has ever existed in this country. When political parties are pretty evenly balanced, and either has tolerably fair chances of gaining the control of the Government and disposing of its patronage, sordid motives have free play, and the hope of office and emolument is a potent influence in political action. But, for the last eight years, the Democratic party has had no sanguine expectation of "the spoils," and no other motive than honest patriotism could have made it so firm, steady, and resolute as it has shown itself to be in the vigorous contests against mighty odds in which the chances of early success were so slender. The Democratic masses, and their true and tried leaders, have breasted a malignant tide of obloquy and vituperation, without the expectation of any other reward than the satisfaction of discharging their duty to their country.

One consequence of so long a struggle against arrogant and intolerant majorities is, that the party has been sifted, and selfish, sordid spirits have deserted to the winning side. Men like Butler and Sickles, with a quick perception of where their bread was most likely to be buttered, went over, with all convenient haste, into the camp of the Republicans. All political traders, all men of desperate fortunes who sought to thrive upon public plunder, perceived that they could not expect to grow fat by grazing in the Democratic pastures. Like ravenous birds attracted by the scent of carrion, they hovered and fluttered around the party that had contracts to give and offices to bestow. Nearly all the venal politicians of the country went into the Republican party. General Grant, among others, deserted his early political faith when he became convinced that desertion was the road to political promotion. The great mass of those who stayed in the Democratic party stayed from motives of patriotism and disinterested devotion to principle.

It may perhaps be said, as a partial offset to this view, that, here in the city of New York, the ascendancy of the Democratic party has been uninterrupted; that its majority has been so great that it has had nothing to fear from its opponents; and that the city patronage has supplied it with the ordinary motives of vulgar politicians. So far as this may be true, or is even believed to be true, it operates to the disadvantage of the Democratic party. Dexterous Democratic politicians in the city, seeing that they had little to hope in a broader sphere, have been under a strong temptation to act from narrow, local views, and to disregard the general interests of the party in the pursuit of selfish aims. The other party would have adopted a similar course in the same circumstances; and, indeed, one of the chief sources of demoralization in our State politics has been the bait presented by the city offices to the cupidity of the Republican Legislature at Albany. The State Constitution has been repeatedly violated to create all sorts of commissions for transferring large portions of the city patronage to the party that could never have gained it through the local elections. The Albany politicians are no better than the Tammany ring; but we must concede that the city government of New York has not exemplified the disinterested purity and steady devotion to principle which may be justly claimed for the Democratic party in the rural districts of the State and throughout the country.

The baleful influence of the Tammany ring is, however, subject to two powerful checks; and when the Democratic party of the country regains its old ascendancy, it will be subject to a third. The first, and perhaps the most important of the present checks, is the necessity which the Tammany organization is under of meeting with the Democracy of the State every year in the Democratic State Convention. In that convocation of Democrats, every Assembly district is represented; and the Democrats of the interior, who have been trained in the school of adversity, have the majority of the convention, and control its action. The consequence is, that our candidates for State offices are always able and reputable men, men whose character is above reproach, and whose integrity is never questioned. The Democracy of the interior feel a distrust of Tammany, and never put in nomination any of the candidates it proposes, unless their character and record have been such as to command universal confidence. The shining career of Mr. Hoffman, both as Recorder and Mayor, made him a most acceptable candidate for Governor; for, although he was supported by Tammany, his credit and reputation were as great in the rural districts as among all classes and parties in the city. Whatever may be thought of some of the persons nominated and elected in the city for judges, the Democratic State Convention has never asked the suffrages of the people for any man as Judge of the Court of Appeals against whose standing and qualifications even the Republican press could find anything to say. The Democratic State officers elected two years ago are so able, upright, and faithful that it is universally conceded that the party cannot do better than to nominate them all for re-election. The sound feeling and rectifying good sense of the Democracy of the State confine the influence of the Tammany ring within the sphere of local politics. The Democracy of the interior have a cordial fellow-feeling with the honest Democratic masses in the city; but not with the ring, which they regard with distrust, and whose influence they always think it safe to restrain.

Besides the salutary check of the rural Democracy, exerted through the State Conventions, the Ring is subject to the wholesome fear of an honest, independent Democratic press. In the city of New York it is easy for a vigorous, enterprising newspaper to be honest and independent, because it can live and prosper in defiance of any clique. Readers are so numerous, and the legitimate advertising business of a first-class newspaper in a great commercial metropolis is so large, that party journals feel no dependence on party leaders, and dare to reflect the sentiments of the honest masses without minding the hostility of rings or juntas, or currying for the patronage which they control. When the general interests of the party require that the misdoings of a clique shall be exposed and scourged, a prosperous journal in a great commercial city can always afford to do it, and is sure to gain popularity for its pluck and courage in proportion as the squirming of corrupt leaders betrays their dread of the lash. The more they kick and cry out, the more certain the public feels that the press which castigates them is neither timid nor servile, and that they fear and abuse what they cannot bribe or control. The masses of the Democratic party are honest, in the city as everywhere; and an organ which is true to their interests and reflects their sentiments, may confidently rely upon their support.

Another influence which will in time operate as a restraint upon local rings, is a Democratic administration at Washington. The leaders of local cliques will then be more subject to party discipline than they are at present; and as they will wish to stand well with the party at large when the party at large has patronage at its disposal, they will not dare to compromise the general reputation of the Democratic organization.

THE VICTIMS OF MADHOUSES—A DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

From the N. Y. Times.

There must be some means adopted, with all possible promptitude, for inquiring into the management of our lunatic asylums, and the agencies by which persons are there incarcerated.

Within the past year a very considerable number of cases have come to light in this city and vicinity, in which perfectly sane individuals had been confined, under false pretexts, in these asylums. The latest of such cases, which is at this time undergoing investigation, gives a new interest to the subject.

One of our criminal lawyers received some days ago a letter from an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, declaring that he had been sent there by his relations on false charges, and asking that measures be taken for his release. On going to the asylum the lawyer was denied the opportunity of an interview with his correspondent, but being convinced by inquiries elsewhere that the victim was wrongly confined, he obtained a writ of habeas corpus, which was returnable to-day. On Monday, however, the alleged lunatic made his appearance at the lawyer's office, saying that he had been dismissed from the institution; but the lawyer, convinced that the discharge was given merely as a means by which the making of a return to the writ might be avoided, directed the man to go back to the asylum, in order that the case might be brought before the Court at the proper season. We now trust it will be thoroughly investigated.

If the circumstance were without precedent, we should be less earnest in directing attention to the subject. It is but a few months since the case of Commodore Meade, who was incarcerated in this same asylum, stirred up the whole community. For social reasons, his relations procured his confinement, and he was detained for sixty days, notwithstanding the fact that active efforts for his release were made by several persons acquainted with the circumstances. When finally these latter managed to get him brought before the Supreme Court, Judge Sutherland at once pronounced him in sound mind, ordered his release, and declared that he had been incarcerated in violation of law and justice. It was but last month that the release of a respectable old lady, also from the Bloomingdale Asylum, was obtained through legal proceedings; and it was shown on the trial that she also, though of perfectly sound mind, had been confined at the instance of certain relations, for their own purposes. She was released the day after the service of the writ of habeas corpus, and the points of law involved in the case have not yet been decided by the Court. Still another case is awaiting decision in this city, of an elderly lady confined as a lunatic, the evidences of which are alleged to consist only of her ritualistic practices, and her determination to dispose of her property according to her own will. Nor are such cases confined to this city. A lady was incarcerated in the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, a short time ago, who had given evidence of unsound mind only by the fact of marrying the man she loved. She was spirited away from her husband, who had great difficulty, some time after, in discovering her whereabouts; but, on doing so, and bringing her case before the Court, he promptly procured her release. We had also an account, not long since, from Philadelphia, by which it appeared that an entirely sane widow lady had, for pecuniary reasons, been shut up as a lunatic, and it was only after the greatest trouble that she succeeded in getting the case brought before the Court and securing her freedom.

These are facts at once disgraceful and alarming; and when we see such incidents occurring immediately around us—when we see men and women of perfectly sound mind seized and incarcerated in madhouses, in order that the persons procuring their confinement may carry out some nefarious purpose—it is time that we demanded the adoption of means for inquiring into the management of our lunatic asylums.

There is little difficulty in wicked and designing persons procuring the confinement of a victim on the charge of lunacy. It is only necessary that they should procure the order of a magistrate and the certificate of lunacy from two physicians. It is a terrible thing to think that we have magistrates in this city so unprincipled that there is no trouble in inducing them to take action in such matters, without the slightest regard to conscience or justice; and it is no less terrible to think how easy it is to find "doctors" who have no scruples whatever about giving certificates of insanity in cases where it is made their interest to do so. But that we *have* magistrates and doctors of this kind there is, unhappily, not the least doubt. We have also another class of magistrates—men of careless and negligent habits—and another class of doctors—men who are ignorant, and incapable of properly investigating cases of this nature—who are hardly less to be dreaded than the unprincipled and mercenary.

We must have some changes in the law providing for commitments for lunacy. When a man is accused of a criminal or a civil offense, he is regularly tried before a court of proper jurisdiction; he is permitted to produce witnesses in his own behalf, and to furnish all the exculpatory evidence he is able to find. Surely, there ought also to be some effective legal means for guarding the rights of men and women accused of lunacy. It is not necessary that the means should be of a kind similar to those provided for the defense of persons charged with violating the law; but they should assuredly be sufficient to provide for self-vindication, and to secure a safe defense against false charges. It is so terrible to learn of such cases as we have recited—it is so appalling to think of sound-minded people confined in madhouses—that every guard against the possibility of such occurrences should be secured by legislation and upheld by legal penalties.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Valletto, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 19

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1003 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
24 3m No. 435 N. BROAD Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$900,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$808,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900,00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,093,804·26.	
Real Estate	26,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	333,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
Cash in bank	$116,150·38
Cash in drawer	413·65
	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 261 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. FURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 18

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES	VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR	A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS	SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1868. $513,279·22

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 23

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasbey, Jr.,
Francis N. Buck,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 26

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 29

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 11

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS),
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British, and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF. MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 24

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groce

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The alarm of fire last night, about 12 o'clock, was caused by the partial burning of the enamelled slate mantel manufactory of W. A. Arnold, No. 414 Garden street. The fire was first discovered near the door, at the corner of Willow and Garden streets. On effecting an entrance, it was discovered that a quantity of loose hay had been set on fire. The flames extended to the upper story of the building before they were checked. The principal loss will probably be by water.

—At the Weccacoe Grammar School, Second and Reed streets, First Section, yesterday afternoon, the scholars who were distinguished in their studies during the past term were presented with a very handsome medal, struck by direction of the School Board of that Section. The following are the names of the meritorious scholars:—Miss Fannie Jones, Miss Josephine Blackburn, Miss Clara Willis, Miss Anna Mackin, Master Frank P. Morris, Master Harry Hall, Master William Stephenson, and Master Stephen Gates.

—A countryman was swindled yesterday out of about ninety dollars by what is known as the confidence game. He had met at his hotel the day before a pleasant-spoken young man, who engaged him in conversation, and had evidently made a favorable impression upon him. Yesterday they took a walk together, and when near the Merchants' Exchange the confidence man wanted the loan of a hundred dollars until he could go into the Exchange and draw up a bank check. About ninety dollars was all the other man had, and he willingly loaned it to his pleasant companion. The swindler did not go into the Exchange, but passed through the opening north of it into Dock street, and was not seen afterwards.

—A stated meeting of the School Controllers was held yesterday, Mr. Steinmetz, President, in the chair.

Mr. Jenks, of the Committee on Girls' Normal School, offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That at the semi-annual admission of pupils to the Girls' Normal School no one shall be admitted who is not fourteen years old on the day of the commencement of each new term, viz., on the first Monday of February and September of each year.

Mr. Lukens, of the Committee on Text Books, reported in favor of the immediate admission into the schools of the "Hand Book of Map Drawing," for the use of teachers only. The report was approved.

Mr. Wetherill offered a resolution to the effect that, inasmuch as it has been reported that in certain of the public schools teachers of music have been employed without the approval or knowledge of either the Superintendent or Committee having charge of the subject of music, the Committee on the Revision of Studies be directed to inquire into the subject, and if the reports are found correct to report such action as may be necessary to prevent its recurrence. Adopted.

The subject of a Superintendent of Public Schools was referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Elkin, of the Committee on the Qualification of Teachers, made a report adversely to a change in the rules of the board in regard to the granting of certificates of qualification to persons to teach in primary schools. The report states that prior to the act of the Legislature of 1865 examinations for teachers were held by sectional boards, in many instances proving a mere farce, and persons wholly incompetent were placed in the schools through political influence. Complaints were repeatedly made to the Board of Controllers and rules and regulations were adopted. The members were defied and laughed at, and the result was the act of 1865. The law is declared to be humane in its provisions, as it did not affect any one teaching at the time, but prohibited the appointment of any one thereafter unless holding a certificate granted by the board. The committee recommended the Controllers to stand by the law resolutely and unswervingly. A motion approving the report was passed.

Mr. Hickok offered the following as an amendment to the rules on the qualifications of teachers:—

Teachers' certificates shall not be granted except upon a general average of 75, 65, or 60, as the case may be, in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, exclusive of the averages obtained in other branches. Postponed.

Mr. Freeborn offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of nine members be appointed to make an estimate of the expenses of the schools for the coming year. Adopted.

Mr. MacBride offered a resolution to the effect that Councils be asked to appropriate $5000 to pay the teachers of new divisions. Adopted. The board then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¾.

—Secretary Robeson is in Baltimore to-day.

—Commissioner Delano has gone to Ohio to vote.

—The season at the White Sulphur Springs has closed.

—Admiral Poor is going to the West Indies in the Powhatan.

—Rains in West Virginia have done the corn crops much good.

—The custom-houses and post-offices of the country are to be repaired.

—A number of revenue appointments were made for this city yesterday.

—Extensive preparations are being made at Harrisburg for the State Fair.

—Augustus Albert has been elected the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Baltimore.

—Commissioner Delano has decided that liquor dealers cannot sell from replenished stand casks.

—The Coroner's jury in the Avondale disaster, in their verdict, censure the corporation owning the mine.

—It is rumored that detectives have arrested the robbers of the express car on the New York Central Railroad.

—Track-laying, at the rate of two miles per day, has commenced at Cheyenne, on the Denver and Pacific Railroad

—Senator Cole, of California, lately arrived from St. Domingo, yesterday had a long interview with Secretary Fish.

—At Honesdale, Pa., a ten-cent subscription list has been opened for the benefit of the Avondale Fund by the children.

—Bishop Stevens, of this city, was yesterday married at Wilkesbarre, to Miss Anna Conyngham, of the latter city.

—The robbers of the Merchants' Union Express car, on the New York Central Railroad, some weeks ago, secured $800,000.

—A fight by competing lines to the West is already being made to obtain control of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad.

—A man named McInall stabbed to death a man named Patterson, near Schenectady, on Saturday. The murderer was arrested.

—Indians attacked a wagon train near Antelope creek, Arizona, lately, but were defeated. Twenty Indians and three whites were killed.

—One hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars in new currency were received by the Treasury Department yesterday from the makers.

—The bootmakers of Binghamton, N. Y., are on a strike because some employers refused to discharge old hands who are not members of the Union.

—During the Democratic primary elections in Baltimore, yesterday, for candidates, Michael Roach was stabbed and severely, probably fatally, injured.

—At a large meeting in Quebec, on Sunday, it was resolved to petition the Home Government to allow the inhabitants of Canada to incorporate themselves with the United States.

—An expedition of ninety men sailed from New Bedford on Monday night. Cuba being their probable destination, a revenue cutter has been sent after the schooner carrying them.

Foreign Affairs.

—Yesterday General Prim had an audience of Napoleon.

—Napoleon is about again, although a marked change in his appearance is noticeable.

—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Humboldt was celebrated with great *eclat* at Berlin.

—Spaniards resent United States interference in the Cuban struggle, but are also somewhat terrified thereat.

—Spanish newspapers now acknowledge the precarious condition of affairs in Cuba, and advise reinforcements.

—The *Journal des Debats* says that the American congratulations of Prince Napoleon on his liberal speech was eulogy carried too far.

—The London *Times* says that it would be well for Spain if she were rid of Cuba, and that the enterprise of subjecting the island will never yield the hundredth part of what it has already cost.

—At Konigsburg, during a reception to King William of Prussia, the railing of a crowded bridge gave way, and a large number of persons were thrown into the water. Twenty-four bodies had been recovered last night.

AVONDALE.

The Mining Horror—Coroner's Inquest—Important Evidence of Mining Engineers.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 14.—The Coroner's inquest upon the victims of the Avondale calamity held its second session to-day. The testimony assumed a different aspect from that elicited last week. The witnesses examined at the first session of the inquisition were evidently influenced by the companies owning the mines, and the testimony elicited was wholly calculated to shield the corporation from the responsibility of the dreadful disaster.

Thomas Broderick, Esq., a scientific gentleman of great experience in mining operations, was examined to-day. His testimony is considered by the great mass of the miners as damaging to the transparent subterfuges of the company.

Dr. C. Fingham, also a gentleman of extensive experience as a scientific and practical mining engineer, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Broderick, as did John Mitchell, a practical coal operator of this valley.

Sept. 15—12:30 o'clock A. M.—The jury have returned a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited by the evidence, and censuring the company and the means of ventilation employed in many of the mines of this valley, whereby the lives of mining laborers are endangered. The verdict is generally considered as adverse to the corporation, and is hailed as the opening of a new era in the operation of mines here.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:40	MOON SETS	0:38
SUN SETS	5:09	HIGH WATER	9:34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Aug. 31
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 2
India	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Hermann	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 7
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Sept. 16
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Sept. 18
Prussian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 18
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 18
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Sept. 21
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 16
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 18
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Haide, McDonnell, Kingston, Ja., D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr S. L. Stevens, Small, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Salem, do.
Schr Elyaway, Kelly, Chelsea, do.
Schr E. F. Smith, Mower, Charlestown, do.
Sloop Boxer, Davis, Smyrna, do.
Barge G. B. Daniel, Oliver, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 40, Hutchinson, N. York, do.
Barge Geo. Merry, Bust, New York, do.
Barge M. L. Herrick, Mott, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. W. Allen, Doane, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Minnie W. Griffing, Griffing, 3 days from Haddam, Conn., with stone to Thomas & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Henrietta, McAlinden, from New Haven.
Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, from New Haven.
Schr Cygnus, Small, from New Haven.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, from Middletown.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Dighton.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, from Dighton.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Lorenz, from Danversport.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, from New York.
Schr J. M. Bayles, Arnold, from New York.
Schr F. Hallock, Hallock, from New York.
Schr Ida May, Chrystal, from New York.
Schr P. A. Sanders, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from Providence.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, 4 days and 16 hours from Havana, arrived at Quarantine at 9 A. M. yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 15.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Ogdoman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. M. Clinton, with lime, for Chesapeake.
St. Lawrence, with lumber, to order.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst. lat. 38 20, long. 70 40.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Utility, Nickersen, hence, at Providence 12th instant.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Manson, hence, at Portland 12th instant.
Barque Providence, Cosidest, entered out at London 31st ult. for Boston—destination changed from Philadelphia.
Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, hence for Rotterdam, sailed from Plymouth 31st ult.
Barque J. H. McLaren, Corning, hence for Antwerp 13th ult. lat. 47 N., long. 9 W.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, hence, at Gibraltar 23d ult., and cleared 24th for Genoa.
Brig H. H. McGilvery, hence, at Boston 13th inst.
Brig Gilmore Meredith, Ayres, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Brig Caroline D. Kelly, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.
Brig Sea Breeze, Herrick, for Philadelphia or Calais, sailed from Providence 14th inst.
Brig Frontier, of Philadelphia, went ashore in the late gale on Jewett's Ledges, Wiscasset, but has been gotten off without much injury.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, hence, at Norfolk 11th instant.
Schrs A. M. Henson, Henson; Rising Sun, Moore; and Thos. Patterson, Mitchell, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 12th inst.
Schrs G. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Hartford, and Connecticut, Stearns, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.
Schr Monterey, Davidson, at Norfolk 10th inst. from Philadelphia, reports on the 2d inst., while in tow of steamer Spy, passing through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, was run into by steamer Irene, from Baltimore for New York, striking the schooner on the port bow, carrying away two stanchions, main rail, waistboards, plankshear, and three streaks of the bends.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the second class iron can buoy placed to mark Taylor's Reef, entrance to Portland harbor, Me., disappeared from its moorings during the late gale. Another buoy will be set in its place as soon as practicable.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice. 2 25

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
3 25 6 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES

AND

COOKING RANGES.

1,461,600

Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead;

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CHAS. WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET
8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with

MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,

For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
27 wfmßm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue, and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

A FULL LINE OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Specially adapted to the City Merchant Tailor Trade,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

JAMES & LEE,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
3 28 w No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 3rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any know process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tigh Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. North SECOND St. Philada.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND HANDSOME
NEWFOUNDLAND DOG
FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A Good WATCH DOG. Call or address
4 No. 171 QUEEN Street, Germantown.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 5. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS, better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 90c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.

R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.

Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.

Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.

Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.

Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.

Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Oct. 9, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department at

BALTIMORE, Md., and FORT McHENRY, Md.,

with the following amounts of merchantable HARD WOOD, viz.:—

Fort McHenry, Md. ..... 800 cords.
Baltimore, Md. ..... 90 "

The wood for Fort McHenry to be delivered on the wharf of the Fort, corded for inspection; one half of the amount to be delivered on completion of the contract, the balance by November 15, 1869. The wood for Baltimore, Md., to be delivered at such times, and in such places in the city of Baltimore, Md., as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster may direct until the entire amount is delivered.

Bidders will be required to make a deposit of money (on the day of opening the bids) with the undersigned corresponding to amount of contract, as a guarantee that they (or he, as the case may be) will execute their (or his) offer if accepted. Money to be returned if bid is not accepted. No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Wood." Application can be made to the undersigned for any additional particulars bidders may require.

By order of
Bvt. Major-General Rufus Ingalls,
Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster United States Army,
Chief Quartermaster Third District Department of the East. 9 9 6t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
7 8§ Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Amenuin ist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines, For sale by S. & C. K. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
To London	105	To London	41
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 9, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin ..... $140 | Second Cabin $80

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin ..... $145 | Second Cabin $80

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869.

PENDLETON'S SPEECH AT CLIFTON.

The repudiationists of the United States have been so terribly defeated in their efforts to imbue the American people with the spirit of dishonesty, that their leaders are deeply impressed with the necessity of concealing or disguising their ultra views. A remarkable instance of this feeling is afforded by the late speech of George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, at Clifton. He is the ostensible head of the repudiation ring of the Democratic party. His supporters at the Tammany Convention, in 1868, gloried in calling him "young greenbacks," and in urging his claims to Presidential honors on the ground that he would wipe away the debt by an unlimited issue of legal-tenders. He was zealously eulogized by Brick Pomeroy in the same columns which teemed with denunciations of bondholders and avowals of a determination to make the national bonds as worthless as autumn leaves. Even now his leading Ohio organ, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, openly advocates repudiation, if the Pendleton plan of paying the debt does not prevail. And yet gentleman George, in addressing a party of his friends at his own residence, in a speech which was evidently intended as a campaign document, carefully abstains from giving prominence to the theories with which he is so thoroughly identified. While he bids his irresponsible journals to win votes from those who are lost to all sense of honor by vain promises of relief from the burdens of taxation, he addresses himself to the more difficult task of making a favorable impression upon the representatives of the business interests of the country. It is astonishing how deeply he sympathizes with them; how sorry he is that the bonds are not made to bear their proportionate share of taxation; how much he is grieved by contraction and commercial failures; how deeply he regrets the decline in prices which men of all parties have been praying for, and how jesuitically he suggests the sham remedy which he is afraid and ashamed to prescribe to a business audience. With all his fine-spun theories Mr. Pendleton forgets that the only way to pay a debt is to pay it. It is much easier to discharge an old obligation by giving a new one than by planking down the hard cash; and the sum and substance of the philosophy of the Ohio statesman is founded on this profound observation. But a succession of promises to pay redeemable with nothing more substantial than new promises, is but another name for repudiation. And when Mr. Pendleton promises this remedy, even in a disguised shape, to a business audience, they well ask whether the nation can afford it? Grievous as the burdens of the debt may be, the loss entailed by the total destruction of confidence, the annihilation of public and private credit, and the downfall of the existing financial system, would be ten times more grievous. All past panics in the United States would be periods of prosperity compared with the terrific crash which Pendleton invites. The candidate whose place on the Democratic ticket he assumed, Gen. Rosecrans, justly declared that the true way to diminish the burdens of the debt was to improve the national credit. The agitations of the repudiators have already cost the nation many millions of dollars of additional interest, and if their candidates are not defeated many millions more will be necessarily added to the burdens of taxation. Financiers of the Pendleton school are, in fact, only one degree less expensive and injurious to the national interests than the secessionists with whom they sympathized during the war. They are the chief obstacles to a negotiation of new loans bearing one-third less interest than those now in existence, and requiring one-third less taxation to defray their annual burden. And while their mere clamors work this mischief, the official establishment of their theories would be scarcely less mischievous than the success of the Rebellion. The loss suffered by the bondholders would form but a tithe of the misery and suffering they would inflict upon all the toilers of the land by the protracted derangement of every form of business, the cessation of many important pursuits, the enforced idleness of millions of workmen, and the pressure of want and starvation upon myriads of helpless families.

THE CAUSES OF THE AVONDALE TRAGEDY.

Many rumors have been circulated in regard to the cause of the late tragedy at the Avondale mine. An active effort was made at one time to create the impression that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and that some infuriated and desperate miner, who was opposed to an infringement of "the basis," sought terrible revenge by destroying the lives of the Avondale workmen. Then the theory was started that fire was accidentally communicated to a bundle of hay at the bottom of the mine by a spark from the pipe of a careless miner. But the Coroner's jury, after hearing all the evidence, have censured the mining and railroad company for its defective and dangerous arrangements; and we are told that "the verdict is generally considered as adverse to the corporation, and is hailed as the opening of a new era in the operation of mines." It is a disgrace to our civilization and the authorities of the State that precautions for the protection of the miners have not heretofore been adopted. With the best care occasional accidents are unavoidable, and it is to the last degree cruel and murderous to wantonly intensify the perils of the miners. The obligation to provide proper means of ventilation, etc., rests principally with the mine-owners, but experience having fully demonstrated their disposition to shamefully neglect this duty, the people of the State, through their Government, should long since have guarded against wholesale butchery in the mining regions.

THE ST. THOMAS SWINDLE.

The New York *Times*, which still hangs on to the ghost of Seward's former self, and therefore deems it necessary to come to his defense on all possible occasions, argues that "it would be a pity" to have the treaty for the purchase of the submarine volcano of St. Thomas fail, "without a debate and a solemn enunciation of the true limits of Executive power in its negotiations with foreign States, that the latter may know just what importance to attach to any engagement of our Executive, so long as it lacks the Senatorial approval." This is a special plea of the most puerile sort. The Constitution of the United States, Art. II, section II, clause 2, says:—"He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." If the Senate were to devote an entire year to debating the question, and were then to enunciate, in the most elaborate style, "the true limits of Executive power, in its negotiations with foreign States," it could do nothing more than proclaim the fact that no treaty negotiated by the Executive is binding and valid until it has received the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present when the final vote is taken, and that the Executive has under the Constitution no power or authority to pledge the ratification of the Senate.

The *Times* says that "the policy of our Government upon the subject ought to be defined, both for our own sakes and to prevent any future misunderstandings with foreign sovereigns." But the policy of our Government is defined, and that clearly, by the clause from the Constitution quoted above; and ever since the present form of government has been in existence, its practice has coincided with the policy laid down in the clause in question. When Minister Bancroft negotiated his great treaty with the North German Union which settles the vexed allegiance question, it was formally ratified by the Senate, and nobody at home or abroad regarded the ceremony of ratification as superfluous. And when Minister Johnson, in the full tide of his after-dinner revelries, stipulated that the American people should make an out-and-out surrender to Great Britain on the Alabama claims question, the Senate repudiated his action, and no one, either in the United States or Great Britain, dreamed of regarding this repudiation as a *casus belli*. It was not until Mr. Seward, elated by the acquisition of the Alaska icebergs, turned his covetous eyes upon St. Thomas, and agreed to take it off the hands of King Christian for $10,000,000, that it was suddenly discovered that the power to negotiate a treaty with a foreign State was reposed exclusively in the President and his Secretary of State.

By the express terms of the Danish treaty, if ratifications were not exchanged on or before February 24, 1868, its provisions were to become void. Why was this ridiculous clause inserted in the treaty, if there were any doubts about "the true limits of Executive power in its negotiations with foreign States?" And why, the limit having passed without any affirmative action on the part of the Senate, did Mr. Seward unite with the Danish Minister to extend the time for ratification to October 15, 1869? The Danish authorities clearly understood at the time the treaty was negotiated, and they understand full well at present, that without the ratification of the Senate the contract for the purchase of St. Thomas is null and void, and that the Senate is under no obligations whatever to ratify the treaty if two-thirds of its members do not believe that the best interests of the United States demand such action. If Denmark chooses to tender St. Thomas to us as a free gift, we may possibly accept it; but in our present financial straits we have more pressing uses for the $10,000,000. The true secret of this incessant agitation of the St. Thomas question lies undoubtedly in the fact that, if the treaty fails, as it has failed and is bound to fail with every possible extension, somebody other than the King of Denmark will lose an opportunity to pocket a good round share of the purchase money.

Our Democratic morning contemporary grows jubilant over Maine, despite the utter cleaning out which the Democracy sustained in that State on Monday. "Last year," it exclaims, "Grant's majority was over 28,000; this year the radical majority is less than 8000." But last year the total vote was 112,000, while this year it was only 88,000; and as the organs of the Democracy have persisted all along that the temperance candidate could not count on a single Democratic vote, the true Republican majority is 18,000. In 1867 the Republican majority fell to 11,614, but the fall did not prevent a rise to 28,000 in the following year. On the same basis, the Republican majority next year will reach 45,000, which will be quite sufficient for all practical purposes.

The discontent of the Canadians with their present government, and their desire for annexation, daily and hourly increase; and some of the English statesmen seem to be anxious to sever the present connection with their troublesome colonists. As the British possessions in North America contain about as many square miles as our own, we could afford to settle the Alabama claims in consideration of a transfer of a tract which would double our territorial area, despite the worthlessness of a large portion of it, and if the adjustment of the controversy is postponed a few years, this will be the most natural termination.

SHIRKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Our Democratic morning contemporary continues as dumb as the traditional oyster on the subject of Mr. Fry's desertion of the company of such men as Johnny Ahern and Jimmy Stewart. One of the press hands, however, has been employed to write a squib, which appears over the signature of "A Working Democrat," in the "Public Opinion" column. The press hand, reflecting the sentiments of the editors, "was extremely sorry" to discover that Mr. Fry was ashamed of the company he had been keeping, and, moreover, had "little inclination, under existing circumstances, to enter into the canvass as vigorously as its importance demanded." The press hand, like the editors, relied upon Mr. Fry's name as upon "a tower of strength," and thinks that "his personal popularity and high standing in the community *ought to have been sufficient to have carried the weaker portion of the ticket through!*" Hence these tears. However strong the faith of the exemplary press hand, Mr. Fry doubted his ability to "carry the weaker portion of the ticket through," and was unwilling to risk "his personal popularity and high standing in the community" by making the attempt.

"Whisky," laments the New York *World*, "is advancing." The *World* is grieved thereat, for cheap whisky is one of the indispensable requisites to Democratic success at the polls, and the raising of the price of the liquid just on the eve of the October elections is a precursor of forthcoming defeat. "In old Democratic times," continues the lamentation of the *World*, "whisky was often sold as low as fourteen cents, and rarely exceeded twenty-two cents per gallon." The difference between 22 cents and $1·30 is quite perceptible to Democratic executive committees and Democratic aspirants for office. It is quite natural, therefore, that the *World* should wax indignant at the rumor of a proposition to kill off the entire Democratic party by cutting down the income tax to one half its present rate, and doubling the burden on whisky.

The Commercial Convention which is to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 12th of October, promises to be an event of unusual importance, and if these expectations are fulfilled, its results can not but prove beneficial to the country at large. It is understood that the subject of selecting delegates to represent this city will be brought before Councils at their meeting to-morrow. It is to be hoped that the very best and most influential men who can be persuaded to represent Philadelphia will be chosen, whether the delegation is selected by our municipal authorities, in accordance with the request of the Memphis Convention, or by our commercial associations, as would appear to be the most appropriate course.

The Avondale Sufferers have received a donation of $20,000 from the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, to whom belongs the mine in which the terrible calamity occurred. If the company had devoted the same amount to the sinking of an extra shaft, there would, in all human probability, have been no sufferers to relieve.

It is said that the threat of General Sickles to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has terrified the Spaniards amazingly, and caused the funds to fall to the lowest point touched for the past sixteen years. Before Spain succeeds in crushing out the insurrection, the funds are likely to go still lower.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF FRANCE.

There are peculiar social causes leavening French society which corrupt the purity of family life, and tend greatly to overcome the natural increase of population. Infanticide and the studied neglect of children kill off a large proportion prematurely—in the Department of the Loire Inferieure at the rate of 90 per cent. of the children under one year of age—while in the late wars the Crimea killed 80,000 men, China and Mexico 65,000, Italy, 60,000, making 205,000 in all. Yet despite these untoward influences, the commerce of France was never more prosperous and self-sustaining. The imports into France in the year 1868 reached the unprecedented value of £135,492,830. Articles of food, £37,810,560; raw material and natural products, £82,798,840; manufactured articles, £9,362,840; other articles; £5,975,640. Corn stands for £15,047,720; cattle, £5,676,920; silk, £15,982,960; cotton, £11,825,720; wool, £10,874,160.

Passing to the export trade of France in 1868, we find an increase over 1867, the value reaching £116,271,600; manufactured articles, £66,654,920; natural products and food, £45,343,960; other merchandise, £4,272,720. Tissues of silk show an amount of £18,354,448; of wool, £10,137,960; of cotton, £2,227,720; wines, £10,695,000. The secretary reports, with regard to the cotton and woollen trade, that in the five eastern departments there is capital invested in spinning machinery to the amount of £8,000,000. The trade employs 60,000 workmen, whose wages, it is calculated, are sufficient for the daily support of 150,000 people. Their labor is valued at £6,600,000. The printing factories in the same districts number 16, employing 10,000 workmen, who receive wages which support 25,000 persons. The annual value of the proceeds is calculated at £1,760,000. Half the produce of these two branches of industry is exported, and half is consumed in the country. Soon after the Treaty of Commerce with England came in force the printing interest represented that their exports would be quadrupled if the free entry of foreign tissues subject to re-exportation were accorded. The government accordingly granted their temporary admission free of duty.

The returns for the first four months of the present year show a large increase in the exports of cotton tissues, which it was asserted that France could no longer supply, owing to English competition. There is a large increase also in the export of tissues of wool and of silk. The total value of the exports from France in the first four months of 1869 is given as £42,117,000, the value in the corresponding period of 1868 being only £35,932,720. The exportation of wines and liquors increased from 20,883,830 imperial gallons in 1868 to 25,636,996 gallons in 1869. The customs and excise duties of the four months advanced from £9,326,760 in 1868 to £9,577,640 in 1869. Nothing could more plainly show the inherent vitality of France than this prosperity, sustained notwithstanding the unnatural drains made by the Government in the shape of a huge standing army, and by the people themselves, owing to the peculiar constitution of their society.

—The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks has returned to Indiana from his California trip. He has accepted an invitation from the Democratic State Committee of Ohio, to make several speeches in that State during the present political canvass.

—The Houston *Union* intimates that the redhot Democrats of Texas will nominate General J. J. Byrne, formerly a pressman in the New York *Herald* office, then Colonel of the 18th New York Cavalry, then a Brigadier-General, and afterwards United States Marshal for Eastern Texas, as their candidate for Governor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON,
OF INDIANA,
Will address the citizens of Philadelphia on
THURSDAY EVENING,
September 16, at 8 o'clock,
AT CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
Ladies are invited.

JOHN L. HILL,
President Republican City Executive Committee.
JOHN McCULLOUGH,
R. T. GILL,
Secretaries. 9 15 2t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

Old Mercantile Library Building,
Fifth and Library Streets,
September 15, 1869.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Captains of Companies will report at Headquarters THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, with roll of officers and men. By order of
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
It Chief Marshal.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

Old Mercantile Library,
Fifth and Library Streets,
September 15, 1869.

The Club will assemble (unequipped) in front of the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on THURSDAY Evening, Sept. 16, 1869, at 10 o'clock, to serenade the Hon. Ex-Governor MORTON, Senator from Indiana.
By order of the Executive Committee.
ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President.
W. HARRY MILLER, Secretary. 9 15 2t

☞ HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
9 15 3t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

☞ REVIVAL SERVICES CONTINUED TONIGHT at LOGAN SQUARE MISSION, No. 1701 VINE Street. It*

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

☞ CHESNUT SPRINGS, CHESNUT HILL.—Persons from watering places who want to spend a few weeks in the country will find this a delightful place. Mrs. McCALLA on premises, or WILLIAM F. SMITH, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. 9 14 3t*

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street 2 4§

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ROCKHILL & WILSON
Would say to all the subscribers, and all of their male neighbors and relations, that they have made the most ample preparations for an immense business for the present Fall.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Have laid in an immense stock of the most desirable goods, both of American Manufacture and of Foreign Importation, from which they offer the most delightfully fitting suits, either ready-made or to order at the shortest possible notice.

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Invite gentlemen from the surrounding Country, Towns, Cities and Villages, to call at their GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, where they will find opportunity to select from the abundance of elegant Fall apparel, at lower prices than anywhere else in town.

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STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately.
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[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

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MERCHANTVILLE BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE,
On the premises, THURSDAY, September 16, at 4½ P. M.
For excursion tickets (free) apply to
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Auctioneer,
It* No. 422 WALNUT Street.

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Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
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GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE
FRUITS OF AMERICA,
BY THE
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,
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AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, 1869,
From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWERS, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, morning and afternoon, for discussions on practical and scientific fruit culture Admission free.
RECEPTION BANQUET on FRIDAY Evening, Sept. 17 (8 to 11 o'clock.) Elegant refreshments, speeches, music, etc. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the supper.
Tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 9 13 4t

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The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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Now offer to families returning to the city, a fresh supply of
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Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure
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OF THE FINEST MARK IMPORTED, SUCH AS
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NEW MESS MACKEREL, SHAD AND SALMON.
Goods in unbroken packages always sold at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 922 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
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SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

FRAULEIN TINNE.

Her Reported Murder in Africa.

The London *Daily News*, commenting upon the reported murder of Fraulein Tinne, the African traveller, observes:—

"Africa has exacted another victim, another sacrifice to the fascinating but deadly mysteries of her inner secret. News comes to us from Malta that the young Dutch lady, Miss Tinne, whose name has been so long connected with explorations upon the Lybian continent, and with voyages along its coast, has been murdered while travelling in the interior beyond Tripoli. The schooner yacht in which this enterprising gentlewoman used to sail, with its crew of dark-skinned sailors and its gay fittings, is well known among the ports of North Africa. The lady was well versed in the ways and resources of desert journeys and long, lonely expeditions by land—speaking Arabic and some of the Negro dialects with fluency, and in every way a mistress of her exceptional vocation. Restless and daring blood must run in her family; for she was one of a household of explorers, and we believe that her sister was lost in the lands of the Upper Nile many years ago. In spite of her sex—like Ida Pfeiffer—Miss Tinne was born a discoverer, and the allurement of Africa, which never leaves the mind on which it has once seized, possessed her wholly.

"With regard to this last melancholy incident, our details are as yet too few to warrant speculation upon the object of the journey which the courageous young lady was pursuing, or upon the manner of her assassination. All that the report states is, that Miss Tinne was on the road between Ghoush and Mourzouk, with some of her yacht's crew and other attendants, when she was treacherously murdered by her camel-drivers, who killed at the same time two of the hapless lady's sailors. Mourzouk is a city of Fezzan, and the principal station on the road to Central Africa by way of Meshroo and Bilma. Unless the other town mentioned be 'Ghirzah,' mispelled by the narrator of this assassination, it is not plain whether Miss Tinne was to the north or south of Mourzouk when she was attacked and slaughtered. It may have been her design to penetrate by this road to Timbuctoo: for that was a plan which she had cherished, and there is a route to Lake Chad, and perhaps to the upper waters of the Niger or Joliba, by the tribes of the Tonariks.

"More probably Miss Tinne was only making a journey into the interior of the Tripoli country; for we gather from the account that her yacht was at the port of that name; and her friends seem to have started from Malta for the scene of the murder to investigate and punish the crime—an errand likely to be futile, if the unfortunate adventuress had been to the south of Mourzouk. Of course, people who travel in these burning expanses of Africa—especially when they are women—go at their own peril. In Europe the person of a lady would be safe enough; but among those black Moslems there is no chivalrous feeling about the sex—the tone of the Koran and the institution of polygamy place it out of the question.

"Even an Arab camel-driver, who is usually as common a scoundrel as can be found, would think it disgraceful to belong to a 'Kafilah' commanded by 'a girl;' and if, as is most likely, Miss Tinne displayed money or goods when she got outside the range of the Tripoli Government, we can too easily comprehend how the temptation arose and was obeyed. Coming just when we are debating the reasons which keep Dr. Livingstone so long away, the new incident has particular elements of sadness; but, brave as Miss Tinne was, she was but a woman, and it is far worse to have to do with these Tibbons and Soudan people south of the Barbary coast than with the agricultural negroes through whose territories we hope the famous missionary is now passing."

Second Address of the Republican Invincibles.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF CAMDEN COUNTY:—

The people at last are awake. The aristocracy of office-holders in this county begin to see their mistake in regarding the Republican party as their servant when it is their master.

So long lost, and so long wrapped in the triple brass of their own selfishness, this fact begins to overwhelm their weak vision; *that the people themselves* are the power behind the throne—stronger, because founded on the principles of justice, than the throne itself.

Our babes and sucklings in office do not send forth words of wisdom, but unpack their hearts with lies against any man, *true* enough, or *bold* enough, or *brave* enough to declare that it is a crime against Republicanism herself to put men into the Custom House because of their vices.

During the reign of James the 1st, sometimes called Buchanan, he was arraigned for trampling upon the people's rights in the vain endeavor to throttle the nation's will, and thrust John C. Breckenridge into the Presidential chair, to serve our Southern enemies, and barter away our liberties. The people spurned Buchanan. So will they spurn this "insolence of office" in the county of Camden, which would dictate the triumph of the "Ring" and rule or ruin.

The following is the first *Military* order from the Camden Postmaster, so gallant in war, so generous and truthful in office:—

READ!

POST OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J., *September* 11, 1869.

To Andrew Turner, Postmaster,
Camden county,
Dear Sir:

Scovel is indeavoring to create a difficulty in our Party *again*, and I *understand* has been at work in your District.

I *understand* you elect delegates to the County Convention, on Monday evening. It would be unfortunate if he should elect any of the delegates, as I am satisfied he is playing into the hands of the Democrats.

If you can do anything to prevent it, it will oblige,
Yours, respectfully,
R. H. LEE.
(Which is Postmaster.)

The dog that flees the running brook gives no more evidence of madness than does a "Ring" Republican when he hears that dreadful name which heads the noble Postmaster's circuiar.—"Scovel!"

We make fight for Republican *principles* with Republican arms *inside* the Party lines, whence we cannot be driven.

We propose to present to U. S. Grant, President, the names of the Collector of this district and the Postmaster at Camden, both appointees of the late Andrew Johnson, for misdemeanor in office in interfering with the freedom of elections.

Friends and citizens! Manhood is degraded by submission to tyranny. Falsehood and calumny cannot save the "Ring." Like the empty eggshell of the Rebellion lay the heavy hand of truth upon its empty shell, and it is crushed into powder. Forward! Courage! and may God defend the right.

By order of
THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
Camden, N. J., September 15, 1869.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE REASON WHY.—
Why have those safes been broken through of late
We hear so much about?
Be candid, you that know the facts, and state,
Were they the best ones out?
Why blame the thieves for trying what they know
Is some old-fashioned bin,
Which might have answered twenty years ago,
To trust your small cash in?
There is a limit e'en to burglars' skill,
A safe they wisely fear;
Too strong to batter, much too hard to drill,
Unless they take a year!
Let every man inform himself and see
That progress has been made
As well to reach impregnability,
As in the burglar's trade.
Whoever is supplied with MARVIN'S BEST PROOFS against scamps and scorches,
In calm security unmoved may rest,
Untouched by tools or torches.
Be wise to-day, and buy an invincible Safe of
MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FIRST IN THE FIELD,
FIRST IN THE FASHION,
and FIRST TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF
FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street,
has opened an assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
Embracing every style now worn, and
Offers them either ready-made or made to order at 10 per cent. less than any first-class clothier in the State.
PRICES MUST COME DOWN,
THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT.
PRICES ARE PUT DOWN
AT
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.
CHARLES STOKES.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another, until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary Disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? *Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic Affections*, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

A DEFENSIVE MEDICINE.—"In time of peace prepare for war," is a sound military maxim. "Let not the sickly season find you unprepared," is an equally good rule in medical jurisprudence. The man must be made of iron who finds himself at the close of summer as strong as at its commencement. Such a phenomenon is rare, even among the most robust of the human family. Muscular and constitutional vigor oozes out of us in the broiling weather of July and August, and few of us, at the opening of the Fall, are in the best possible condition to defy the unhealthy influences of the season.

Fever and ague and bilious remittent fevers, together with a variety of complaints that affect the digestive organs, the liver and the bowels, form a portion of the Autumn programme. Bear in mind that exhaustion invites these disorders, and that staminal vigor enables the system to repel them. "To be weak is to be miserable," says Satan to his defeated legions, in "Paradise Lost," and the axiom is correct, though it comes from an evil source.

Ho! then, ye weak and feeble, fortify yourselves against the invisible enemy that pervades the Autumnal air. The best defense against miasma is a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This rare vegetable tonic will improve your appetite, stimulate your digestion, give firmness to your nerves, invigorate your muscular fibre, regulate your secretions, cheer your spirits, and put your entire physique in perfect working order. It is easily done. The standard tonic and alterative which will recuperate and build you up is not "bad to take," but, on the contrary, a pleasant medicine.

See, however, that you have the genuine article. There are imitations and counterfeits in the market, and they are all worthless or deleterious. Bear in mind that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold only in glass (never by the gallon or cask), and that each bottle bears a label surmounted by a vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

A FAMOUS STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN,
HAS BEEN PREPARING
DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS,
AT
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing: some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS
ARE ALREADY RECEIVED,
AND WE HAVE NOW
NEW FALL GOODS,
FINE AND FRESH
READY-MADE; OR,
READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER
IN THE
LATEST FASHIONS,
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

MARRIED.

PEARCE—GILLMORE.—On September 14, 1869, at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL. D., assisted by the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., JAMES PEARCE, Mus. Bac. Oxon., organist at this church, to ELLA VIRGINIA, daughter of the late James C. Gillmore, of this city. (New York, Baltimore, Washington, and Quebec papers please copy.)

STEVENS—CONYNGHAM.—On Tuesday, the 14th instant, in St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, by the Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., assisted by the Rev. E. N. Potter, D. D., the Right Rev. WILLIAM BACON STEVENS, D. D., to Miss ANNA MARIA, daughter of the Hon. John N. Conyngham.

DIED.

HUDDELL.—On board U. S. steamer Tuscarora, and buried at sea on the 26th day of August, 1869, Acting Assistant Paymaster WILLIAM S. HUDDELL, in the 27th year of his age.

PYATT.—On Second-day, the 13th instant, WILLIAM H. PYATT, in his 46th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Springfield road, near Darby, on Sixth-day, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm5 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WINES.

THE BEST CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.
For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES B. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

EXCURSIONS.

LAST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SEASON,
AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND UP THE HUDSON RIVER,
ACCOMPANIED BY BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Thursday, September 16, at 7·30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00.
Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No 828 Market street; of Enos Renner, No. 5 1 Girard avenue; at the offices, Nos. 811 and 829 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 13 3t

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
Now steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6,18 3m*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
27 wstf No. 1096 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 616 ARCH Street.
8 2 5

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf.p

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, 2 8 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

GENTS' KID GLOVES, SINGLE AND Double Stitched. All the new colors, 7½ to 8½, imported direct, and for sale by
GEORGE W. VOGEL,
9 11 6* No. 1392 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.

GREAT SALE
OF
NEW AND OLD STOCK.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL COMMENCE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,
TO SELL
HIS LARGE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR CASH. 9 14 tf

SILKS! DRESS GOODS!
SHAWLS!

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN
NEW SILKS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW SHAWLS,
STAPLE DRESS GOODS,
BLACK GOODS,
FANCY CLOTHS,
Of the LATEST DESIGNS, and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. [9 13 mwf3mrp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

FIRST QUALITY
"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"
IN ALL COLORS,
OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS,
ALL GRADES, AT
PERKINS & CO.'S,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
9 14 wtD21 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW FALL DRESSES
AND
WALKING SUITS,
INCLUDING
ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
WEDNESDAY, September 15.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
9 14 2t PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS
OF ALL THE NEW SHADES AND COLORS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS AT $1·50.
CORDED SILK POPLINS AT $1·75.
CORDED SILK POPLINS AT $2·00.
EMPRESS SILK POPLINS AT $2·25.
SUPERB QUALITY SILK POPLINS, $2·50.
Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
Are now opening a superior stock of DRY GOODS for Fall Trade.
Rich Black, Brown, and Grey Silks.
Irish Poplins in all the desirable shades.
Black Alpacas, Wool Poplins, and Merinoes.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, in variety.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies, in loom and damask.
Gay and Plain Shawls in large assortment.
All the principal makes of Muslins at market prices. 8 3 wst

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS
AND
OIL CLOTHS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
SHIPTING WINDS.
By Robert M. Ballantine, author of "Coral Islands," "Dog Crusoe," "Gascoyne, the Sandal Wood Trader," "Wild Man of the West," "Fighting the Flames," etc. etc. 16mo. Cloth extra. Illustrated. Price, $1·50.
A new and charming book, full of stirring scenes and adventure, by the greatest living writer for boys, whose previous works are household words with the boys of America and England. 2 2 mwf3rp

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Transit of Venus.

The *Saturday Review* states that the English Government has appropriated £10,500 to equip expeditionary corps to be sent out to various parts of the world to observe the transit of Venus across the sun's disc in 1874, and thus aid in the solution of a problem in which all humanity is indirectly interested.

The problem which has to be solved, which the Astronomer-Royal has well called "the noblest problem in astronomy," is the sun's distance from the earth, and it may be well to show at the outset why and how it is thus attacked. It is well known that, to find the distance of any object on the earth from us, it is not at all necessary to walk over and actually measure mechanically the interval; it suffices to mark out a much smaller distance, called a base line, and then from either end of this base line to observe the angle between the distant object and the other end of the base. Only one condition is necessary; and, for instrumental reasons, the base line must be of appreciable length with regard to the distance of the object. Such a mode of measurement even may be applied to the moon, which is roughly a quarter of a million miles off, the observations being made, say, at Greenwich and the Cape of Good Hope, since the distance between those places—the base line—is appreciable when compared with the moon's distance. But when we come to the sun the case is different. If we could place two observers on the equator, one in longitude 0 deg., and the other in longitude 180 deg., we should then have the largest diameter of the planet as the base line; but, compared with the sun's distance, 7900 miles (the earth's largest diameter, and consequently the greatest distance between any two places on it) is instrumentally *nil*—our base line is inappreciable—and this, the most obvious and direct method, therefore fails.

It is generally supposed that Halley was the astronomer who first pointed out the flank attack on the sun's distance rendered possible by the transits of Venus over the sun's disc; but this is not the case. The suggestion is due to James Gregory, who suggested in 1663 that observations of Venus or Mercury, when they come between us and the sun, and are seen to pass over his disc, may give us the required information. An attempt to explain this will require a little attention. The method is really founded on one of Kepler's laws, by which mankind became acquainted with the *relative* distances of the planets from the sun long before they could determine their *absolute* distances. The thing to be done, therefore, is to measure the distance of the nearest planet from us, and then something like a rule-of-three sum tells us the distance sought, *i. e.* the sun's distance from us. Now the planet which in its journey round the sun comes nearest to us is Venus, and she comes, as we now know, near enough to us to allow us to apply the base line method, as in the case of the moon, were it not for the unfortunate circumstance that, as her path lies within ours, when she is nearest to us she is between us and the sun, and consequently has her non-illuminated side towards us, so that she is generally invisible at such times. But not always, for sometimes she comes exactly between us and the sun, and appears as a black dot on the sun's face; that is, we have a transit of Venus over the sun.

Now let us see what happens, and let us regard the sun as a screen on which the planet is visible. In the first place, an observer at the centre of the earth would see the planet travelling in a straight line over some part of the disc. An observer at the North Pole would see the planet's path projected lower down on the sun; similarly an observer at the South Pole would see the path projected higher up. In fact, as seen from the North and South Poles, the paths of the planet over the sun would be separated by a certain interval.

Now suppose the sun to be exactly as far from Venus on one side as the earth is on the other, it is evident that the apparent interval between the two paths would represent on the sun a distance exactly equal to that between the two observers; but we know, to start with, that the distances of Venus from the earth and sun are as 28 to 72 nearly, so that the interval between the two paths will always bear this relation to the distance between the two stations on the earth from which they are observed. If it were possible at the same moment of time to photograph the planet on the sun from two distant stations such as we have imagined, the problem would be at once solved, and in this way. We could determine the length of the line, as seen at Venus, which joins the two stations on the earth at which the observations are made; we could then increase this in the ratio of 28 to 72, to find the exact separation of the black dots representing Venus on the photographs. Hence we could determine the size of the sun, and hence its distance. But in practice the thing is not so easy, the amount of separation of the apparent paths of the planet over our screen—the sun—can only be laboriously determined from their length, because simultaneous observations are out of the question; and as the difference in the lengths of the paths—that is, the time the planet takes to travel over the sun—is thus the point of inquiry, it is necessary to make this difference as great as possible to give accuracy to the result. From this requirement comes the necessity of choosing the stations at which the transit is to be observed, most carefully bearing in mind at the outset that the earth is a rotating globe—a consideration which complicates the matter to a tremendous extent. Hence it was that Captain Cook went to Otaheite in 1769 on the occasion of the last transit, that Father Hell observed in Lapland, that Mr. Green observed at King George's Island in the South Seas, and so on.

We will give the results of the last, and state briefly the work that has been done in the interval, in order to give an idea of the extraordinary interest which centres in the observations of the one in 1874, for observations of which the arrangements will require to be begun at once. If we take up "Ferguson's Astronomy," an admirable book written about the middle of the last century, we shall find it roundly stated that the earth's distance from the sun is 82,000,000 miles. The first transit of Venus, in 1763, brought this up to 95,173,000 miles, a number so near the one obtained in the next transit, that of 1769, that till quite recently some foul play was suspected in the observations made in the last-named year to render the results similar. Fortunately, however, we are now no longer dependent upon transits of Venus. Our instrumental means are now so greatly improved that we can apply the base line method to Mars, and, not to mention other means, even the velocity of light has been brought to bear on the problem; and, singularly enough, the result of all this modern work of more indirect methods has been to show that the value of the distance derived from the observation of the transits in the last century requires to be reduced by something like 4,000,000 miles. It might be imagined from this—high number that the astronomers were egregiously at fault, but the delicacy of the problem must be borne in mind. The error they made in the sun's angular diameter, granting it to be an error, is no greater than the breadth of a human hair viewed at a distance of 125 feet.

But this is not all. Soon after the concordant results of all this work had so satisfied astronomers of the necessity of reducing the received value, Mr. Stone, of the Greenwich Observatory, carefully and wisely going over the old work in order to be able to direct the proposed observations, found that an excessively curious phenomenon, to which we can only refer, observed at the transits, had misled the observers, and that, if its influence were taken into account, the value of the sun's distance obtained from the transit of 1769 was marvellously concordant with the recently determined value. Mr. Stone has received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for this research, and well he deserves it. The conclusions at which he has arrived will enable the observers of the approaching transit to obtain results of the last degree of accuracy.

Disappearance of the Dog Star.

A most startling astronomical fact, the explosion, or rather the conflagration, of Tau Coronæ occurred some time since. It appears now that another and much more important star is slowly taking itself out of our system. By calculations of extraordinary minuteness and delicacy, Mr. Huggins and Father Secchi have demonstrated that Sirius and our sun are mutually receding from one another at the rate of 29·4 miles per second. In the end, therefore, though the distance of time strains the imagination, we must lose sight of Sirius—that is to say, provided we have not by that time gained the capacity of watching the more distant universe towards which he must be receding—an improbability. Nothing seems so near its final limit as the power of astronomical telescopes, while the power of the human eye, if it alters at all, probably decreases.

A Solar Steam Engine.

M. Mouchot is at present exhibiting, in Paris, what he calls a solar steam-engine—an exceedingly interesting piece of mechanism, the novelty and ingenuity of which are equally striking. A spherical mirror, or reflector, of a hollow form, plated with silver, is placed in a position to receive the full strength of the falling sunbeams, the intensified heat of which is communicated to a boiler formed of glass or crystal; the water contained in which boils after the lapse of a few minutes, and the steam, playing upon the piston, sets a small engine in rapid motion, which, in turn, moves an Archimedean screw, which forces a body of water up a considerable height. The inventor entertains sanguine hopes that his machine, once constructed to work on a large scale, will be universally preferred for all industrial operations in intertropical countries, where the ardent rays of the sun, for eight months in the year, will insure regularity in working, and constitute for them the most economical motive power. It remains to be seen whether operations on a large scale will be as brilliantly successful as the experiments at present performed by the ingenious model. Opinions are much divided concerning the practical working qualities of the invention, some maintaining that it is only an interesting toy, and others that it is destined to operate another revolution in the walks of science and industry.

Meteors in Scriptural Times.

Mr. Ed. L. Garbett writes to the *Spectator* in reference to the destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, maintaining that the Cities of the Plain were destroyed by a crowded group of the sodio-magnesic meteors known to be following Tempel's telescopic comet of January, 1866. Now the chances to be considered were those for the following six coincidences:—1. That the period deduced from the node-passages of the comet's only observed visits, the Chinese of 1366 and ours of 1866, would give a visit in the winter between B.C. 1898 and '97, in one of which years the catastrope is dated, consequently in the right biennium *out of* 16½.

2. That the earth's passage of the node was then about July 31, and the event was in a hot season (when Abraham needed shade at noon, and the visitors proposed abiding in the street all night). Suppose this applicable in Palestine to half the year; then we have the right half-year out of 2.

3. A fall as vertical as rain ("then the Lord rained") was possible, from this source, in no hour but that of sunrise. Hence we have the right hour out of 24.

4. Dividing each hemisphere (say) into 8 zones of latitude, this degree of verticality was possible in none of these but the third north. Hence we have the right latitude region out of 16.

5. Sodium, the chief element in the abnormal deposits now there (and in the salt said to have buried Lot's wife) was also the chief observed by Browning and Secchi in these meteors; and is not the chief in one-thousandth of the matters on earth. But let us suppose a twentieth of all known matter to display it as prominently as the meteors did; then we have the right chief element *out of* 20.

6. Magnesium, the second in those salt deposits, was the only other ingredient conspicuous to Browning or to Secchi; and though it stands higher in the order of known abundance on earth than sodium, it would not be thus conspicuous in one known solid of ten. Hence we have the right second element *out of* 10.

Now, suppose any event not due to this comet to be recorded. The chances against the account presenting those six agreements with its elements, and no disagreement, are found by deducting 1 from 16½ x 2 x 24 x 16 x 20 x 10. In short, the discoveries of these three years have made it three millions to one that the history of Sodom is true, and this the physical cause. Now, I do not call that scientific "certainty," but it will not be easy to find in meteoric science a result resting on much stronger evidence.

A correspondent says:—"Supposing this statement to be correct, there is an incident which tends greatly to confirm it. It will be observed that the interval between the two observations is 500 years; now just 1000 years after the destruction of Sodom, in the year that King Ahaziah died, B. C. 897, we find it recorded that fire descended from heaven, 'upon the top of a hill,' at two different times, and each time consumed a captain of fifty with his fifty."

Pratt, the Texan.

A report has been circulated that Major John H. Pratt, the reputed Texan fugitive and assassin, whose case recently came before the United States and State Courts, in this city, in a very conspicuous manner, has temporarily taken up his residence in Europe. It is known that he became frightened, and started on a voyage abroad about five days after his release by the United States Commissioner, departing from this port in a sailing vessel, under a feigned name. It is believed that his position as an officer of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, and his other business pursuits, will not permit his remaining away from this country for any extended time. Should he attempt to return, however, he is like to be rearrested for murder, so strong is the feeling against him in his native State, where his crimes are alleged to have been committed.—*N. Y. Times.*

GENERALITIES.

The Cause of Fessenden's Death.

From the Portland Press.

A post-mortem examination of the body of Senator Fessenden was made on Thursday morning. It was found that just above where the smaller bowels enter into the larger the canal had contracted so as to be entirely closed, and the bowels for a foot or more above the obstruction were in a high state of inflammation. A perforation was also found above the obstruction, and it was the opinion of the physicians that at the time he was called the doctor, on Tuesday, the 31st day of August, he made this rupture, and that human skill could avail nothing towards saving his life; and that when he felt the severe pain a few hours before his death, after returning to his bed, he probably increased this rupture, bringing on immediate dissolution; that this trouble had been coming on for some time back, Mr. Fessenden having been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa for at least a year past; and that the few days before the physicians were called the constipation, which he looked upon as a favorable sign toward restoring a healthy action to the system, was really a most alarming symptom.

London Life Insurance Fraud.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Stripped of details, the revelations which were made at the meeting of the shareholders of the Albert Life Assurance Company may be condensed into a very simple story. The collapse of the office was clearly due to a reckless extension of business. Nothing seems to have been thought of except how to multiply the amount of premiums, without reference to the liabilities thereby incurred. Not content with the issue of individual policies, the managers launched out into wholesale purchases of insurance contracts. One company after another was thus absorbed, but while the annual sum of premiums was enlarged, the expenditure expanded also, and at a ruinous rate. The secret of this policy is not far to seek. Mr. Kirby, the manager, was mainly paid by a percentage on the premiums, and every amalgamation was celebrated by a distribution of douceurs among the gentlemen concerned. In one case £25,000 was so divided between three officials of a bought-up company, the directors also pocketing their £200 apiece. As much as £15,000 is said to have been awarded to Mr. Sheridan in another instance, and Mr. Price, the actuary, said he could read a long list of grants of this kind to different persons."

Scandal Among the Prussian Nobility.

There are scandalous rumors in circulation in Berlin in regard to the conduct of old Prince Charles, the brother of King William the First. The Prince is said to have seduced the daughter of one of his aid-de-camps, and the father of the daughter, after denouncing Prince Charles in unmeasured terms, it is reported, beat him severely with his riding whip, when the Prince commenced giving him sneering answers and ordered him out of the room. This is a second time when a Prince of the royal house of Prussia was severely whipped in consequence of a love affair. The first time the castigation was administered to no other than King William himself, who, one night, muffled in his cloak and with his fatigue cap on, paid a secret visit to Ida Pellet, the beautiful ballet girl. On the staircase he was met by a young assessor, the ardent lover of the danseuse, who, upon seeing that a man was about to visit his inamorata at so late an hour, and unaware of the fact that he had the King himself before him, attacked his Majesty and gave him a sound thrashing. When the young man found out whom he had attacked, he went to Carlsbad and committed suicide.—*Ex.*

American Enterprise.

While we, says the Montreal *Pays*, are disputing, the Americans are marching in advance; we speak, they act. The talking belongs to us: the execution to them. While the future Governor of the Northwest has scarcely finished a tour over the nearest limits of the domain; while the character, the length, and selection of a route in that territory is discussed in the press and the ministry, the United States are already at work and are now finishing the first section of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Toronto *Leader* says on the same subject:—The Americans thus monopolize the Northwest, and secure its commerce by constructing a railrard, while we make a carriage-road, which, when finished, if it ever will be, will be as useful as if it were down 40 feet in the middle of Lake Superior.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Troy, Bradford county.....Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, " .....Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county.....Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county.....Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. Q. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.

8 30 19t

☞ JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

9 6 9t

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☞ J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

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☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26f

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF AQUILA HAINES, DECEASED. —Letters of administration upon the estate of AQUILA HAINES, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

GEORGE M. D. HAINES, Administrator, No. 1426 CAMAC Street,
Or his Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS, No. 122 S. SIXTH Street.

8 18w6t

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Young men prepared for *business or high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 2m*

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20. 9 9 9t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 18 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1625 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2323 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.

Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18t

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.

A. R. TAYLOR, 9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING. 7 27 6w

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.

The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.

Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.

9 6 9t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers.

From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.

French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. E. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dorr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

This school presents the following advantages:—

Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.

Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.

A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.

A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH, Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1234 to No. 1232 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President. 7 27 3m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc. apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

FOREIGN ART — DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ITEMS.

—A new comedy, by Mr. T. W. Robertson, is in preparation at the Globe Theatre, London.

—A statue of Oliver the Protector is to be erected in the new Town Hall of Manchester, England. Mr. Noble has been entrusted with this work.

—Twenty-six new operas have been produced in Italy during the present year. Unhappily, the chances are that the whole will speedily be forgotten. Italy remains prolific, but the offspring are short-lived.

—A new *Grande Duchesse*, Mad'lle Zulma Bouffar, has appeared at the Varietes, Paris. She is not likely to dethrone the Schneider, if it be true that she displays "un gout delicat." Nevertheless, her *debut* is set down as a triumph.

—Maurice Strakosch goes to Sweden and Norway with an Italian Opera company. Among the artists engaged are Madame Volpini, Mad'lle Linda Caracciolo, and the tenor, Leopold Ketten. Signor Carlo Patti will act as *chef d'orchestre*.

—Paris is excited at the prospect of losing M. Capoul. The favorite tenor receives 45,000 francs per annum, but Max Strakosch offers him 180,000 francs, besides 500 additional for each appearance in opera. M. Capoul is sorely tempted. Meanwhile, the *habitues* of the Rue Favart tearfully await his decision.

—The Burmese drama is attracting attention from the Indian press, because, under the auspices of the king, it is being used as a vehicle to express hostile opinions towards the English. This is said to occur on every occasion, and strongly in a late spectacular pantomime. So much for this addition to our dramatic repertory.

—Albert Durer's picture, "The Death of the Virgin," which had disappeared for so long a period, and had been so long sought for in vain, is now to be seen above the high altar in St. Wolfgang's Church (on Lake Wolfgang, in Upper Austria), where it is exciting great admiration. Such is news sent us from Germany, without farther detail. We direct the attention of tourists who may be in the neighborhood to it, and would like to verify what is here asserted.

—The recent address of the Marechal Vaillant, upon bestowing the prizes at the Conservatoire, indicated some important alterations and modifications to be made in the course of instruction. A class for the study of dramatic literature and theatrical history will be formed, and one, almost as much needed in Paris as in London, for grammar. A class for dramatic declamation will also be open to those pupils who have obtained prizes or "accessits" in the previous competitions.

—*Les Reves de Marguerite*, M. Vercousin's new comedietta, at the Vaudeville, Paris, is said to be fresh in idea and clever in treatment. It is a pleasant satire upon the poetic aspirations of young ladies nursed in admiration of Byron, Lamartine, and De Musset. "Marguerite" shrinks from the idea of marrying anything so commonplace as an "agent de change." But her young cousin, who follows this prosaic profession, proves to her, in course of some cleverly-conducted scenes, that to be the wife of a poet is not the most desirable nor even the most romantic destiny a woman can chose.

—The new arrangement of the armories in the Tower of London is now nearly complete. Mr. Planche has effectively disposed the old treasures, grouped them in chronological order, corrected many strange errors of former custodians, and brought out of neglected corners and imperfectly-searched stores several very curious items. The interior of the galleries, where these works are shown, has been redecorated, the old banners removed, and the whole brought into apt keeping by new decorations. The mediæval arms look splendid, and are on that account well worth a visit. Sorting of foreign armor and weapons has been strictly performed, and incongruous trophies of modern weapons banished from the neighborhood. Of old arms, ancient specimens are grouped in their places. Queen Elizabeth's armory now contains an assemblage of effigies, bearing all varieties of the weapons which were used in her reign.

—We read in *Le Menestrel* that Madame Patti is anxious to appear at the Italiens next season in *Mignon* and *La Fille du Regiment*. Unfortunately, those works belong to the Opera Comique, the directors of which, on application made, declined to transfer their property. During the negotiations the following note was sent to MM. de Leuven and Du Locle, in the joint name of Madame Patti and M. Bagier:—"Madame Patti ne demande que *Mignon* du repertoire de l'Opera Comique, et, si c'est possible, l'accomplissement de la bonne promesse de M. de Leuven pour *La Fille du Regiment*. En remerciement, elle s'engage a chanter a l'Opera Comique un acte de *Mignon* et un acte de *La Fille du Regiment*, dans une representation dont la date serait fixee d'accord avec elle et M. Bagier." No doubt this was, considered a liberal offer by those who made it, but the Opera Comique directors absolutely refuse to treat on any basis whatever. Some journals assail them in the name of liberty, to which they reply that the question is not one of liberty, but property.

—Of the theatre at Leipzig a correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes:—"We have had a variety of entertainments provided for us by our indefatigable lessee, Dr. Laube, who, having to pay a heavy rent to the town for the lease of the theatre, has to consult a variety of tastes, and cannot always study the highly cultivated classes of the public. In fact, without wishing to offend our playgoers, I am afraid, were Dr. Laube to depend only on those of the highest æsthetic culture, he would find himself sadly out of pocket by the end of the year, simply because professors and scholars and severe judges of art are not, as a rule, among those who can afford to frequent the theatre. So, after treating us to a series of classical performances, such as *Judith*, by Hebbel; *Medea*, by Grillparzer; *Iphigenia*, by Goethe; the *Jungfrau von Orleans*, by Schiller; and similar specimens of high tragedy, with Fraulein Clara Ziegler, formerly of this theatre, and now of the Munich one, as the principal actress—he ventured, for the first time on our stage, to produce the well-known *Duchesse de Gerolstein*—Fraulein Lina Maze, of Friedrich Wilhelmstadt Theatre, starring it as 'La Duchesse.' This young lady's reputation, as well as curiosity to hear an opera so much talked of, attracted full houses for three nights, our military officers being particularly conspicuous among the audience. The flimsy, farcical operetta was generally voted silly and puerile to a degree; the performers, however, did, one and all, their utmost to redeem it from a *fiasco;* and the officers especially applauded lustily after the famous Sabre song and at the end. I, for my own part, am not ashamed to say that, nonsensical as the opera is, it amused me by its very nonsense and comicality; and some of its melodies continue to haunt me while I am writing this."

FOREIGN LITERARY ITEMS.

—To persons who are discussing the sudden silence of the author of "Lady Audley's Secret," we may remark that its being continued as well as sudden is a sign of the gravity of the attack from which Miss Braddon suffers.

—An unenumerated source of contributions to Netherlands ballad poetry in the present day consists of the broadsides and squibs of the elections in the Cape of Good Hope provinces. In these all the quaintness of the old country may be found.

—Early in the August of next year an exhibition will be opened, under the auspices of King Charles of Sweden, at Tromso, Norwegian Lapland. The exhibition will consist of raw materials found in the district, and of the industrial works produced by its inhabitants.

—Lord Palmerston's Diary is written in a hand only a little less firm and graceful than Walpole's, but it is quite as legible. It is not a mere record of facts, but a gallery of pictures and sketches, in all of which are clearly to be seen the style of an accomplished master. It is, besides, something more. A scene between the writer and the Duke of Wellington, when Mr. Huskisson's dismissal or his being retained was in dispute, is of the very highest and finest style of serious comedy: graphic, dramatic, and so life-like that the actors seem bodily before us.

—Dr. Neil Arnott has bestowed upon the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews the same donation of £1000 each as was given by him to the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. It is his wish that medical students, to whom the experimental parts of natural philosophy are of high importance, should offer themselves as competitors for the scholarships he has endowed. Dr. Arnott has also placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University of London, £2000 to found a scientific scholarship. Some time ago Mrs. Arnott gave £2000 for scholarships in natural philosophy to two ladies' colleges in London.

—M. Baudelaire and his "Fleurs du Mal," not *Fleurs de Mai*, which are of quite another *parterre*, have found a defender in the last number of the *Revue Contemporaine*. This champion of the deceased morbid bard asserts that his works are not immoral, but that they are dangerous! Thus, we are told that their immorality, previously denied, lies partly in "the exaltation of the personal aims of men, to the detriment of those of society," and also in his giving objectivity to evil. This singular champion adds that these dangers are, after all, not dangerous, but that the poet's works might have a pernicious influence on ill-regulated minds!

—A number of Hungarian *savants*, feeling that their country is not fully known or properly appreciated in Europe, have founded a periodical, in the German language, called the *Hungarian Review*, the first volume of which is now before us. Its contents are chiefly of a scientific cast. The geology of Hungary is sketched by Herr von Hantken; papers on the Flora and Fauna of the country follow; and we then have a full account of its political economy, its scientific institutions, recent archæological discoveries, and modern men of learning. Such a table of contents is complete enough to answer its purpose, and we hope the German literary world, to which the *Review* is especially addressed, will receive it with due consideration.

—Fraud in India has now gone as far as the manufacture of wild beasts for the purpose of cheating the Government. Our readers know that premiums are paid by the Indian Government for slaying wild beasts; so tigers, bears, and leopards are made to go as far as they can. First, the skin is sent in, with a skull of wood fitted into the head; secondly, the real skull is brought forward; and sometimes, as a third resource, the real tiger or bear is dispensed with, and the skull of a hog or jackal is tendered, provided with false teeth, and covered with pigskin, moulded on a real tiger's head. We must, therefore, have had untrustworthy statistics of the abundance of wild beasts in India. Some of the monsters were beasts of straw. The skulls are now ordered to be smasked and the skins to be sold.

—The London *Athenæum* relates the following:—

The correspondence about the morality of *Formosa* is suspected by wicked people to be a part of the play. We, of course, do not share in the suspicion. The letters, however, could not have been deliberately penned to better issue—that of increasing the attraction of the piece. They *do* remind us of Sterne's letter to Garrick, in 1762, written in Paris. "Crebillon has made an invention with me which, if he is not too lazy, will be no bad *persiflage*. As soon as I get to Toulouse, he has agreed to write to me an expostulatory letter on the indecorousness of 'Tristram Shandy,' which is to be answered by recriminations upon the liberties in his own works. These are to be printed together, 'Crebillon against Sterne,' 'Sterne against Crebillon;' the copy to be sold, and the money equally divided. This," says Sterne, "is good Swiss policy."

—Harman's "Caveat" of 1567 A. D. being the standard work on the rogues and beggars of Elizabeth's time, there has been some hesitation about allowing that he was preceded by John Awdeley, to whom a short tract on the same subject was licensed in 1560–61, and no doubt printed then (as well as reprinted in 1565), though no copy of the first edition is now known to exist, and our earliest get-at-able edition is that of 1575, in the Bodleian. But Harman's words, when he was writing in 1565 or 1566, leaves no room for doubt that "The Fraternitye of Vacabondes," printed (and compiled) by Awdeley, was published years before Harman's "Caveat." The latter says:—"There was a fewe yeares since a small brefe set forth of some zelous man to his countrey, of whom I knowe not, that made a lytle shewe of their [rogues'] names and vsage, and gave a glymringe lyghte, not sufficient to perswade of their pevishe, pelting and pickinge practyses, but well worthy of prayse. But (good Madame) with no less travell than good wylle I have repayred and rygged the shyp of knowledge," etc.

—The Rev. T. F. Simmons, of Dalton Holme, Beverley, is to edit for the Early English Text Society an interesting "Lay Folks' Mass Book" from a MS. in the King's Library in the British Museum. It is a poem in 624 lines, of which the late Mr. Turnbull printed a corrupt fragment of 150 lines from a late MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, in 1843. The poem accompanies the priest through the office of the Mass, and tells the lay folk what to do at each act of the priest, and gives them prayers to pray during it. The writer says that he translates his poem from a book of "Dam Jeremy," or Saint Jerome; but Mr. Simmons has not been able to find this original, whether attributed to Jerome or not; and in the hope that some patristic or mediæval student may be luckier than himself, Mr. Simmons is circulating proofs of the poem, to try and get its original identified, and other copies of the poem found out. In Mr. Turnbull's volume of 1843 is one of the oddest misreadings of a MS. that we have seen. The writer of the "Trental of St. Gregory" says that the thirty masses he names are to be said "within their *utas* (Fr. *huit*, 8) or octave;" this is printed "With *jus* hor *btas*" (page 80).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport		4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

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2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visiters to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S

Large Establishment,

No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:20 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:45 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:30 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:45 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm. dation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	1:30 P. M.
Day Express	8:25 P. M.
Pacific Express	9:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.	

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street to Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND BRIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARTERRE AND THE TRUCK GARDEN.

The Fruits and Flowers of the United States—Nature and Art—Big Vegetables and Curious Fruits—The Great Show at Horticultural Hall.

We yesterday noticed the Grand National Pomological Exhibition at Horticultural Hall, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the National Association of Fruit Growers, and commented upon the attractive appearance of the display, as it met our delighted eyes yesterday morning. It was not until last evening, however, that all the glories of the great fruit and flower show were disclosed. It needed the brilliant lighting of the room, the gay dresses and the fluttering ribbons of Philadelphia's fairest daughters, the soft murmur of small talk, the band in the gallery discoursing some of Offenbach's most enlivening strains, and the other sights and sounds of an evening gathering of beauty and fashion, to set off the mellow glory of the pears, peaches, apples, and apricots, the luscious plumpness of the grapes, the fragrance of the rare, curious, and beautiful flowers, the succulence of the cabbages and the gigantic virtues of the big pumpkins. The plashing waterfall amid its bower of rare exotics and tropical plants, with the great aloe almost ready to burst into exquisite blossom ere fading away forever, formed a suitable background for the tables covered with the rarest products of the hot-house, the grapery, and the carefully cultivated orchard. With an appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, the whole of the upper saloon is devoted to the rare and the beautiful in the way of downy peaches, luscious mellow pears, grapes ready to burst with the weight of their own juices, red-cheeked apples, and flowers of an infinite variety of form, color, and fragrance, while the less beautiful but not to be despised vegetables, the beets, the cabbages, the turnips, the egg-plants, the corn, the potatoes, the beans, and all the other triumphs of the truck gardeners' art, are relegated to the basement, where they can be examined and their virtues discussed in a proper spirit by stout ladies in spectacles, with market baskets on their arms, and elderly gentlemen, with broad-brimmed straw hats, and a general air of negligent rural respectability in their costume. Indeed, the people who, for the most part, fill the rooms at a display of this kind are not less worthy of study than the fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Dwellers in the city, weary of the theatres, the opera, balls, and all the usual round of town amusements, and searching for a new sensation, stroll leisurely around the tables, their mouths watering at the sight of the rare and luscious fruits, and their fingers itching to slyly abstract from its place on the table some particularly appetizing pear or peach; wondering whether the potatoes grow on trees, and what kind of chickens lay the egg-plants, and finally winding up in the refreshment room to finish the evening with a plate of real Delaware county ice-cream. But a large portion of the audience is composed of people to whom the opera and the theatre are unknown and forbidden enjoyments. Young ladies, whose freckled faces indicate a love for sunshine, fresh air, wholesome exercise, and a total contempt or innocent want of knowledge of such specifics as the "Bloom of Roses" or "Email de Bagdad," warranted to remove blemishes and restore the complexion without injury to the skin; stout matrons who view the potatoes and cauliflowers with critical eyes, calculating to a nicety the value of particular varieties for the garniture of a first-class dinner for a large, healthy, and hungry family; gentlemen who black their boots carefully as a matter of conscience when they show themselves in public, but show a genuine rural disregard for the latest Parisian novelties in the way of fancy vests and neckties, and who are not over particular about the cut of their pantaloons. Indeed, how could they be when their undivided attention has been given the whole summer long to the preparation of such vegetable curiosities as yonder gigantic pumpkin, that beet that can't be beat, or that remarkable cabbage that the excited fancy of the owner imagines to have a singular resemblance to himself, so that he is rather offended than otherwise if the visitors do not see the resemblance as he stands proudly beside it.

Speaking of vegetable curiosities reminds us that there are quite a number in this exhibition which attract the attention of visitors, and seem to relieve in an agreeable manner the mere excellence of the greater portion of the contributions. Of course, among the *outre* growths the big pumpkins figure conspicuous, and if any bigger pumpkins than a couple now at Horticultural Hall have ever been produced, we have not been lucky enough to see them. One of those great, golden-rinded fellows would make pumpkin pies enough to have lasted Sherman's army during its march through Georgia. Its girth is so immense that a man cannot encircle it with his arms, and the only thing that troubles its owner is to know what to do with it after the fair is over and the admiration of the public has ceased. It would be a sin to throw any portion of it away, and yet the capacity of any ordinary family for pumpkin pie is limited, and to get through with this would be a winter's task. Few would care to undertake. Next to the pumpkins come the squashes, and we have an assortment of these from the tender cymbeline, not larger than a moderate-sized tomato, to the great yard-long affairs, shaped like boomerangs or Indian war-clubs. Among these vegetables there are one or two curious and interesting specimens of Japanese squashes, in which a portion of the vine is imbedded in the fruit. In spite of this singularity, this variety is said to be of more than usually excellent flavor, when properly treated by an experienced cook. In the way of beets the vagaries of nature are displayed in many strange ways. One specimen that attracts much attention is quite sculpturesque, and the resemblance to the human form divine is so exact that an old lady, evidently from the country, after surveying it attentively for some moments, hurried off in high dudgeon, taking with her a fair creature of perhaps some eighteen summers, and suggesting, as she went, that the horrid thing ought to have some clothes on it. We hope that the managers of the show will heed this suggestion, for a good many of their visitors have not yet had their morals corrupted by the leg drama, and allowances must be made for the deficiencies of a bucolic education.

The display of egg-plants is very fine. There is a great number both of the white and the purple varieties, and they are of all sizes, from that of the legitimate hen-fruit to the twenty-four inch heads which George Francis Train asserts are the distinguishing characteristic of the newspaper men of America. We tried our hat on one of the largest specimens in the exhibition, and it fitted about an inch too much. Besides the white and the purple egg-plants there is a mixed variety, in which the white is delicately striped with the purple, suggestive of the streak of fat and the streak of lean in the Irishman's bacon. But we might go on forever if we undertook to describe all the noticeable vegetables in detail, and for fear of trenching upon the reserved space of our scientific editor, who is jealous of his rights, we can only recommend our readers to go and see for themselves, and we can assure them that they will be much more edified than by reading any description of ours, no matter how eloquently we may discourse.

To come from the merely useful and curious to the beautiful and rare, we doubt whether there has ever been so fine a display of delicious fruits seen in this city before. Upon the tables in the main hall are an almost endless variety of flowers and fruits of the most delicious perfume and appetizing flavor. Pennsylvania, of course, is the most largely represented, but New York, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Virginia, Kansas, Illinois, and California are all represented with fine specimens of their orchards and graperies. The contributions from Kansas are particularly fine, and evident pains have been taken to give a favorable impression of the horticultural progress of one of our newest States. The contributions represent thirty counties, and an extent of 300 miles north and south and 150 miles east and west. The Legislature, with commendable liberality, appropriated $500 to assist the State Horticultural Society in making as fine a show as possible, and the society has certainly done itself and the State credit.

From California there are some very fine specimens of native wine, which the best judges assert will vie in flavor with the most vaunted foreign brands. The grape show is also very attractive. There are all kinds and sizes, from the little Delaware grapes, scarcely larger than peas, to the Black Hamburgs and Muscatels, with berries nearly as big as walnuts. Some of the grape-growers have exerted themselves to produce superior specimens for the exhibition, and some of the bunches are as much as a grown man can well carry without assistance. One splendid cluster that was held up before our delighted gaze measured more than two feet from the stem to the lowermost berry, and the size and luscious flavor of the fruit were in keeping with the huge ness of the bunch.

Outside of the fruit-ladened tables, and ranged along the walls of the hall under the galleries, are rare exotic plants, with their cunningly variegated leaves and singular shapes, and suspended from the galleries are hanging-baskets full of beautiful creeping plants and flowering vines.

The array of cut flowers is very attractive, and one very handsome design by Graham, of this city, is one of the chief features of the exhibition. The hall has been arranged with much taste. One or two terra-cotta garden statues fill up the vacant spaces in the middle of the room nicely, and the fruits and flowers are so displayed as to show to the best advantage.

On Friday evening the banquet given by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to the members of the Pomological Congress will take place. This we understand will be rather a collation than a banquet, and it will be conducted in a less formal manner than such great feeds usually are. The guests will not be provided with seats at the tables, but they will be expected to munch their apples and pears while promenading to the music of a first-class band. The rule will be eat all you want, but don't carry anything away, and special detectives will be provided to see that some of the best things in the way of pears, peaches, and other portables are not carried off for the benefit of the loved ones at home. The tickets for the banquet can be procured of H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street.

Proceedings of the American Pomological Society.

In connection with the autumnal exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society was arranged to be held in the foyer of Horticultural Hall.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock this morning by the President, Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder, of Boston, in the following remarks:—

I am most happy to meet so many who have come up to this twelfth session of the American Pomological Society, to co-operate with us in the beneficial designs of this institution. From whatever section you come, whether from the sunny plantations of the South, from the temperate zone of the Middle, from the cooler Northern States, from the great valleys and fertile plains, or the golden shores of the ever rich West, I greet you all with a right hearty welcome. But, gentlemen, as I must, by my obligations, address you in a formal way, I shall occupy no more of your time at the present moment, but I beg to introduce to you the President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Hon. William L. Schaffer.

Mr. Schaffer was greeted with hearty applause, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Pomological Society:—It becomes a pleasant duty on my part, as the President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to welcome you most heartily to the City of Brotherly Love. We are all glad to see you as a Society, and also individually. We shall be most happy, all of us, to make your stay here pleasant and agreeable. We are all engaged in a kindred pursuit—you more particularly in pomology; we in pomology as well as the cultivation of flowers, as you will perceive by our exhibition.

Our institutions will all be open to you most freely. The Academy of Natural Sciences, Girard College, the Mercantile Library, the Corn Exchange, and other institutions will all be most happy to receive you, and extend you all needed facilities for inspecting their collections and viewing their premises. You are invited to Independence Hall, where our Mayor will welcome you most heartily. If there is anything we can do for you more than has been done by these public invitations, any special places you wish to see, just notify any of our officers, and we shall be happy to endeavor to meet your wishes. I now repeat, Mr. President and gentlemen, welcome, thrice welcome, to our city and our hall. I hope your visit here may be pleasant and agreeable.

President Pinckney responded as follows:—

Mr. President, in behalf of the Pomological Society, and in my own behalf, I return you my warmest acknowledgments for these kind expressions of welcome, and for the extensive, elegant, and commodious accommodations you have provided for this society. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is one of the founders of this institution, and has stood right manfully by it, shoulder to shoulder, for twenty-one years. We were, therefore, most happy to accept your invitation to assemble in this city, so renowned for arts, science, patriotism, and philanthropy—renowned alike as the home of American Agriculture, American Horticulture, and American Independence. (Applause.)

We, therefore, sir, were most happy to receive and accept your invitation to assemble here under your generous hospitalities for the third time. I unite with you, sir, in the hope that this session of this convention may be instructive, that it may be an honor to your city, and productive of good to the whole country.

The President announced the following committees:—

Committee on Credentials—Dr. J. S. Houghton, Pa.; W. Saunders, District of Columbia; S. Underhill, N. J.

Committee on Order of Business—P. J. Berckman, Georgia; Robert Buist, Pa.; C. W. Hovey, Mass.; Davis, Va.; M. Miller, Iowa; P. J. Quinn, N. J.; D. B. Wier, Illinois, and Anthony, Kansas.

Committee on Nominations—P. Barry, N. J.; Hyde, Mass.; Moore, D. ; J. Trowbridge, Conn.; E. Tatnall, Del.; M. Miller, Iowa; D. B. Wier, Ill.; Downer, Kentucky; D. Wylie, S. C.; William Parry, N. J.; Meehan, Pa.; Mills, Canada West; A. Lines, Kansas; Leigaton, Va.; Beckmans, Ga.; Fryerson, Tenn.; and Saunders, D. C.

Mr. S. V. Parsons, Flushing, L. I., suggested, as a matter for future consideration, the propriety of changing not only the name but the objects of the society; that it should hereafter include not only pomology but general horticulture. As the greater always included the less, they certainly could lose nothing by enlarging their field and covering a more extensive ground. It was very desirable that those living in one section should thus be able to learn how plants and trees thrived in other sections. At the West the question of hedges was an important one, as fruits could be advantageously grown without them; and the same principle applied to all ornamental culture.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the subject was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report thereupon.

Mr. Elliott, on behalf of the Committee on Order of Business, reported the following regulations:—

Two sessions, one at 9 A. M., the other at 3 P. M. Each speaker to be limited to five minutes, and no person to speak more than twice on one subject.

Wednesday afternoon session to be opened by an address by the President, to be followed by an election of officers, the Treasurer's report, the selection of the next place of meeting, and a discussion on Apples. Thursday morning the consideration of Apples to be continued, and then, in the following order, Peas, Grapes, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, etc. Friday, report of Committee on Resolutions, and miscellaneous business. All essays submitted to be referred without reading to the proper committees.

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT.

On Thursday, 16th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., his Honor Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, will meet and welcome the officers, members and delegates of the Pomological Society in Independence Hall (which has been kindly placed at their disposal by City Councils). The members of the Pomological Society, and delegates, are requested to assemble in Parlor C, Continental Hotel, promptly, at 8:30 A. M., to proceed in a body to Independence Hall. The members of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society are also invited to be present and join the procession.

On Friday morning, September 17, session of Pomological Society, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Friday evening, reception of the members of the Pomological Society, with their ladies, and the properly accredited delegates from fruit growers' societies, who may accompany the members of the Pomological Society, by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and their ladies and our citizens generally, at Horticultural Hall, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

STILL THEY COME.—Upwards of 30,000 baskets of peaches arrived this morning at the Delaware Avenue Market. For best varieties there continues an active demand. "Ward late free" and "Delaware white free" readily bring one dollar per basket. Very few late Heath arrived this morning. "Smock" sell at fifty cents per basket. The Bohemia river barge will be drawn off the line after to-day, and but one propeller from Sassafras river, of the Errickson line, will continue to arrive. The following are the details of to-day's arrivals:—

Propellers—Diamond State and Fanny Cadwallader, from Sassafras river, Md., with 12,500 baskets.

Steamer—Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 2500 baskets.

Barges—David and Lucy, W. W. Suits, Daylight, and Rufus Wiley, from Odessa, Del., and D. R. Kennedy, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Md., with 11,900 baskets.

Schooners—Village Belle and Franklin, from Odessa, Del., with 1537 baskets.

Sloops—Active, from Hilton Tree, Del., and Lafayette, from Odessa, Del., with 2000 baskets.

RELIEF FOR THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.—Since there seems to be a natural desire on the part of our residents to witness base ball matches, it is only meet and proper that the pecuniary proceeds of such matches should be held to swell some charitable fund. With this object a match game will be played on Monday next, September 20th, on the grounds of the Athletic Club, at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue, between the Athletic and Keystone Clubs. When we state that the gate money is all to be turned over to the relief of the Avondale sufferers, we almost feel assured that enough has been said to overcrowd the enclosure.

ANOTHER BATCH OF POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox has made the following additional police appointments:—

Fourth district—Thomas Mooney, Patrick Mullen, and G. W. Burns. Fifth district—Charles Martin. Sixth district—Lewis Frederick and Daniel McIntyre. Seventh district—Charles Lowry and Henry H. King. Eighth district—John G. Foster and John Kelly. Tenth district—Samuel Flynn. Twelfth district—William J. O'Neil. Seventeenth district—Nicholas Corny and James Brady. Eighteenth district—Thomas Fay, E. B. Ladley, and Reinhard Frey. Reserve—David J. Roach.

ANY OF OUR mirth-loving citizens who have a day at their own disposal should certainly participate in Beck's New York Bay excursion, which is the last of the season, and will take place to-morrow, the 16th inst. The great success attending the previous excursions, given under the auspices of the same efficient committee, warrants a day of unalloyed enjoyment. The magnificent scenery along the Hudson, the exquisite music, and the first-class style in which every thing is arranged, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to their patrons.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—William Greble is the name of an individual who has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Wood on the charge of stealing a watch from one of the employes of the German Hospital on Turner's lane.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

More Aid for the Avondale Destitute—Washington Naval Orders—Crime and Politics in the West.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sickles and American Recognition of Cuba—Meeting of English Cotton Merchants—Their Action.

FROM THE WEST.

Unsatisfactory Republican Nominations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept 15.—The result of the County Republican nominations yesterday gives much dissatisfaction, and none of the Republican papers cordially endorse them. New tickets will doubtless be placed in the field, which will make a Democratic victory in November not improbable.

The *Tribune* this morning says:—The Republican County Convention met yesterday, nominated a ticket, and adopted a set of resolutions. The unanimity with which the delegates to the convention were elected, shows that there is a body of Republicans in the background who did not participate in the proceedings, and were not represented in the convention. There will undoubtedly be an opposition ticket of some kind nominated. For our own part, we shall wait to see what kind of a ticket is offered to us by the other wing of the Republican party, or what shape the opposition movement takes.

Telegraph Lines.

It is rumored at St. Louis that the Mississippi Valley telegraph line is to be sold to another company.

Episcopal Statistics.

Bishop Whitehouse delivered an address last night at the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Illinois, closing with the following statistics for the year:—Number of confirmations, 18; confirmed, 758; ordained to the priesthood, 1; to the deaconate, 3; clergymen received from other dioceses, 17; dismissed, 15; deceased, 1; in the diocese, 94; priests, 3; ordained, 3; present number remaining, 4; churches consecrated, 1; canonical notices of discipline received, 9; cases of discipline, 1; consent to consecration of bishops, 5; translation of bishops, 1.

City mortality last week, 178.

Heavy Robbery in Cincinnati—$1870 in Cash and $170,000 in Notes Stolen.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The city residence of Mr. Briggs Swift was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by burglars. The thieves secured in the house a bunch of keys, three in number; with these keys they gained admission to the interior of the safe in Mr. Swift's pork house, and made their escape with $1860 in cash and $170,000 worth of notes belonging to Mr. Swift. They evidently hurried from the residence on Eighth street to the pork-house, passed themselves in, locked the door, opened both doors of the safe, and made their search in perfect safety. They took from its corner a tin box, which, apparently without opening, they laid down again in another place.

It contained ten thousand dollars in bonds, of which no note of numbers had been made, equal, therefore, to $10,000 in cash; from a cash drawer they took $1860; from another drawer they took bundles of paper, representing to Mr. Swift one hundred and seventy odd thousand dollars, and with these and the cash in their possession made their escape, taking the duplicate keys with them. The list of bills receivable stolen includes notes drawn in favor of Briggs Swift and by many of our most prominent and wealthy commission men; one of these is for $26,000, two for $20,000 each, several for $10,000 and $5000 each, and the twenty others in smaller sums.

FROM EUROPE.

Our Recognition of Cuba.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The journals of this city assert that the Government recently sent a circular letter to the great powers of Europe respecting the note from General Sickles, the American Minister, on the subject of the recognition of Cuba, and that replies favorable to the rights of Spain have been received from England, France, and Austria.

Meeting of English Cotton Merchants.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—There was a large meeting of cotton merchants, spinners, and manufacturers at Manchester last evening, for the purpose of considering the condition of the trade in Lancashire. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted. One of the latter asserted that it was expedient to form an association to urge Parliament to grant an inquiry into the cause of the depressed state of capital and labor. It was also resolved to hold a series of public meetings in the principal towns of England. The want of reciprocity, the French treaty, and the system of American imports and English exports, were generally condemned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Commodore J. P. McKinstry is detached from the command of the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, and ordered to duty as inspector of lighthouses, vice Captain Thomas H. Stevens, who waits orders. Lieutenant Commander Thomas H. Eastman is detached from special duty under Rear-Admiral Thatcher, and ordered to the command of the Niack, vice Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Babcock, ordered home. Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher is ordered to duty as inspector of machinery at Mare Island, Cal.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Avondale Fund.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad has raised twenty-one thousand dollars for the Avondale sufferers.

Purchase of Bonds by the Government.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—At the Government purchase of two millions of 5-20s the total offerings were $5,474,100. Awards were made at 118 20-32@118 25. Jay Cooke & Co. got $575,000 at 118 30. After the awards Governments advanced slightly.

The Harvard Boys.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Fay and Baikie left this morning for Boston. Loring will probably accept the invitation from Common Council to visit Central Park, and will leave for Boston to-night.

CONSECRATION ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The fifty-third anniversary of the consecration of St. John's P. E. Church, Brown street, below Third, will be held on Sunday evening, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Committee of Arrangements have issued a circular, in which they say:—

The Psalmist tells us that "it is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord;" and certainly, for nothing ought men to be more grateful than for the preservation among them of the pure and free Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. In St. John's Church that Gospel has been proclaimed in its fullness for more than half a century, and it is thought that no better celebration of the day when it was first set apart to sacred purposes could be devised than a general reunion of all those who either have or did have any connection with this time-honored parish. To all such we extend a cordial invitation to unite in a general thanksgiving service, that we may render unto God the praise that is due unto His holy name for so great a blessing.

Interesting services and addresses may be expected.

A collection will be made, so that as many as feel disposed may have an opportunity of testifying to the sincerity of their thankfulness by some substantial token thereof. "Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Sch N 6s,'82	93½	400 sh Read R..c.	48
80 sh Penna.. b5.	57	100 do	48 1-16
12 do..... b5.	57	100 do....b30.	48¼
100 do.....	57	100 do.....c	48
500 sh Read R.1s.c.	48 1-16	200 do....Sat..	48
100 do.....b30.	48 31	200 do...1s.b30.	48¼
100 do.....c.	48	9 sh Leh Val R...	56½
500 do ...1s.	48 1-16		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold 1.2d.	97¼	100 sh Reading R..	48 1-16
$1700 City 6s, New.1s.	101	100 do ..b5&1n.	48¼
1 sh Oil C. & A R.	121	100 do...b5&1..	48¼
1 sh Cam & Am R.	121	100 do....b60.	48¼
27 sh Del Div.....	48	100 do....2d.	48 1-16
50 sh Penna R.R..	57	10 do.....	48¼
18 sh Leh Val R...	56½	10 do.....	48¾
1000 sh Read R..s60.	48		

FOURTH EDITION

HOME NEWS.

The Baltimore Democracy and their Nominations—Peabody Gives Away $50,000 More—The Avondale Relief Fund.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destruction of a Paper Mill.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 15.—J. F. Ferrin's paper mill, in Wayne, was burned last night. The loss is $14,000; insurance, $10,000. H. D. Carter losses in stock, $500. W. S. Davis & Co.'s shingle and lapboard mill was also burned; loss, $4000; insurance, $2000.

More Donations from Peabody.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—George Peabody yesterday gave another $50,000 to the Peabody Institute, in the town named after him. This swells his donation to $200,000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Democratic City Convention—A Homicide.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—The Democratic City Convention to-day nominated Augustus Albert for sheriff, and Charles P. Kahler for city surveyor.

Michael Roach, who was stabbed last night on Fayette street, near Calvert, receiving six wounds, died this morning. The parties are under arrest for the act.

FROM NEW YORK.

Serious Illness of Sanford E. Church.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 15.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor S. E. Church is lying dangerously ill of pleurisy at his residence in this city.

More Donations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Among the subscriptions for the Avondale sufferers received at the Mayor's office to-day was Union League Club, $225.

Ship News.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from New York. The Danish barque Mary dragged her anchor in Manzanilla Bay on September 6, and sunk in shallow water. The Spanish war steamer Bueiva has gone to her assistance.

CRIME.

A Shooting Case in the "Neck," and a Homicide at Frankford.

From the unusual frequency of stabbing, shooting, black-jacking, and other criminal cases occurring recently, one is almost led to believe that Satan has assumed control of the morals of the community and determined upon a high carnival of crime. The fact of the almost murder of Officer Brooks, followed by the knifing of Dryberg, have scarcely been properly placed before the public, when we are again called on to chronicle a case of homicide at Frankford, and a shooting on what is known as "the Neck." The circumstances of the shooting are as follows:—

On Unity street, below Franklin, Twenty-third ward, there is a tavern kept by Wm. Maroney. In this drinkery a quarrel arose between a Samuel Shuster, a bricklayer by trade, and a James McLaughlin. Words for a time sufficed, but finally McLaughlin struck Shuster a stunning blow in the face, knocking him down. In falling he struck a chair, and it is supposed he dislocated his neck, as he was rendered speechless and helpless. He lived about thirty minutes after he had been struck. McLaughlin, on learning that Shuster was dying, left the hotel and made his escape.

Information of the tragedy had in the meantime been telegraphed to the Central Station, and Deputy Coroner Fletcher, accompanied by Special Officers Gordon and Roberts, drove to Frankford and instituted a search for the fugitive. They scoured the place, but were unable to get on his track, and up to the present writing he has escaped capture.

McLaughlin is described as being about five feet six inches high, smooth face, has dark curly hair, and wore a dark sack coat and dark blue cap; has an anchor marked on one of his arms, and wore a figured muslin shirt.

Whilst this was going on at Frankford another bloody deed was being perpetrated on the already well known place the "Bearing farm." Ellwood Kelley, aged seventeen years, residing at No. 2118 Catharine street, and Philip Bond, another youth, went gunning after reed birds in the First ward. Whilst they were roaming around in search of game Newburgh Gill, another youth, who lives in a court running out of Concord street, near Second, with whom Kelly is acquainted, came along. He took hold of Kelley's gun and handled it in a very careless way.

Kelley warned him to beware, that he might do mischief. Gill playfully remarked, "I will shoot you," and, pointing the gun towards Kelley, fired. The latter escaped the charge and ran behind a haystack, followed by Gill, who again fired, whether with the intention of injuring Kelley is not known. The entire load of small shot entered the back of Kelley in the right side, wounding him seriously. He was immediately removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital for treatment.

About 11 o'clock last night Gill delivered himself up to Sergeant Ward, of the Second district force. He remained in custody at the station-house until this morning at 11½ o'clock, when Sergeant Ward brought him before his Honor Mayor Fox. His father and mother accompanied, as did also the father of Kelley, with several other witnesses. Both sides were anxious to make certain statements, and Mr. Kelley expressed his entire willingness that Gill should be admitted to bail.

The Mayor, however, refused to take any action in the matter just then, and remanded Gill to custody for a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day. It has since been ascertained that Kelley's injuries are not as serious as it was at first supposed.

George Elliott, who is charged with being concerned in the attack upon Colonel Seibert, was arrested this morning at Frankford, and will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION — LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER DELANO.—In answer to a letter asking for information with regard to the liability to seizure of boxed tobacco not properly stamped and branded, the following has been received from Commissioner Delano:—

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington.—Sir:—I have received your letter, inclosing a copy of a letter received by you from Collector Donaldson, of the First district, South Carolina, relative to the detention by him of forty boxes of tobacco, for some informality in the marks required to be printed or branded upon the boxes; also a copy of your letter of instructions to him. You express the hope that your instructions to Mr. Donaldson, or, as you term it, your "suggestions may be approved." In reply, I have to say that while I deem it important that every box of tobacco, in addition to stamps indicating the payment of the tax, should have all the brands and marks which the law requires, and in the precise manner prescribed in the law, printed, marked, or pasted thereon, that all the facts and information deemed by Congress requisite for complete identification should be upon the box or other package, I do not regard it as a good ground for seizure where only slight irregularities are discovered. If a genuine stamp is fixed and cancelled, as prescribed by the regulations of this office; if the box or package is such as the law prescribes, and all the material facts required by sections 62 and 68, printed or marked upon the box or package, the goods should be detained no longer than is necessary to obtain satisfactory explanation for any informality, and to satisfy the officers that no fraud has been committed or intended. I should, however, advise the detention of all goods for explanation which are not packed, stamped, cancelled, marked, branded, and labelled in strict conformity with the laws and regulations of this office, made in pursuance of the laws.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES AT PUBLIC SALE.—We are requested to call attention to Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale on the 28th of this month, at which time will be sold the very elegant residences—No. 3908 Spruce street; has every modern convenience; lot 100 by 175 feet, grounds planked, with beautiful shade trees; also, No. 1334 Arch street, very superior brown stone residence and coach-house; has every modern improvement and convenience; lot 50 by 136 feet. Immediate possession. Full particulars at the auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—The field and staff officers of this fine regiment were sworn and mustered in the State service at the headquarters, Fourth and Tasker streets, at 8 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Colonel William Frishmuth and Major Louis Wanner were unanimously affirmed as leading officers of the regiment. Speeches were made, of course, and every one was satisfied. A finer body of men rarely presented themselves to our view than those present on this occasion.

ROBBED A BREWERY.—Two juveniles, whose Christian education has been sadly neglected, giving their names as Charles Mack, aged twelve years, and George Hartman, aged fifteen years, have been held in $500 bail, each, by Alderman Eggleton, on the charge of the larceny of a lot of copper shove's and brass spiggots from a brewery at Fairmount. They were arrested whilst in the act of disposing of their ill-gotten property to a junk dealer at Fourth and George streets.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Young Murder Trial Closed—Crime in St. Louis—Arrival of Sunset Cox in New York.

FROM THE WEST.

Suit for Damages.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—The case of Frank Mooney against the owners of the steamer Flish for damages for outrageous treatment at the hands of John Garrett, mate of the steamer, is before Justice Jecks. When Mooney's account of his sufferings was first published, no credence was placed on it, but the evidence in the case discloses outrages committed by Garrett almost unprecedented, and what was thought a grossly exaggerated story seems to have fallen short of the facts of the case. Garrett will probably be tried before the United States Court for inhuman treatment of a seaman.

The Young Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—The jury in the case of William J. Abrahams, on trial for the murder of Jacob Young and wife a year ago, have returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Abrahams has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of "The Sunset."

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The steamer Java, from Europe, arrived this morning. S. S. Cox, M. C. from the Sixth New York district, with his lady, were on board. He was received by a delegation from his district. He will be serenaded to-morrow night.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for account. Five-twenties of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82⅝; and of 1867, 82; Erie, 28⅝; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed irregular; uplands, 13d.; Orleans, 13⅛d.; sales to-day 4000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

LONDON, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Sugar dull, both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Sept. 15.—Cotton closed heavy both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—Petroleum firm at 56¾f.

MILITARY—FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE ORGANIZATION TO BE KNOWN AS THE FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—Last evening a large number of interested parties assembled at the corner of Fourth and Tasker streets for the purpose of assisting in perfecting the organization of the military body above named. No little amount of enthusiasm was exhibited, and the present prospects are that the regiment will prove a credit to our city. Already twelve new companies have been formed and fully uniformed, numbering over 1100 men. In a short time a street parade will take place, when the public will have an opportunity of witnessing the movements of the men, most of whom have seen hard service during the late Rebellion.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE WILLOW STREET FIRE.—In another portion of our issue of to-day will be found a brief account of the fire at Garden and Willow streets, last night. We have since gleaned the following particulars:—The building was a three-story one, owned by Dr. Samuel Freedley, and occupied by William A. Arnold, manufacturer of marbleized slate mantels. Mr. Arnold had a large number of mantels packed awaiting shipment, all of which were destroyed. He has an insurance of $6000 in the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, of this city, on stock, fixtures, and machinery, but this will hardly cover his loss. The whole building was pretty thoroughly wrecked. The fire is supposed to have originated amongst a lot of salt hay used for packing purposes, which was stored in the basement.

MISSING.—There this morning called upon his Honor Mayor Fox, a gentleman named David Johnson, a resident of Leiperville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, who appeared to be in great distress. He stated that a son of his, named David, has been missing from his home since Saturday last, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. He had succeeded in tracing him to a tavern at Broad and South streets, where he lodged during Saturday night; beyond that all clue was lost. The missing youth is sixteen years old, light complexioned, light brown curly hair, dresses in light pants and vest and dark coat, and has two front teeth missing. Any information as to his whereabouts, left with Mayor Fox, will be speedily furnished to his parents.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday night Charles Ritter, accompanied by his wife, whilst returning from Engel & Wolf's Farm, was accosted at Twenty-third and Market streets by an individual named Matthew Langley, who inquired as to a Humboldt badge which Ritter wore on the lapel of his coat, then suddenly snatched Ritter's watch and made off. He was overhauled by Officer Morgan, of the Sixth district, last night, and will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day at 2 P. M.

NOMINATED.—Henry C. Stites was last evening nominated by the Republicans of the First ward to fill a vacancy in Common Council occasioned by the resignation of George W. Smith.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION
P. M., Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1869.

The Officers of the Division are requested to meet at the Depot, at NINTH and GREEN Streets, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the purpose of proceeding to Norristown, to participate in the ceremony of the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

9 15 2t CHARLES M. PREVOST, Major-General.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

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FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
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8 17 wsm6 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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CALL AND EXAMINE SAMPLES.
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5 1 mwsm PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]